

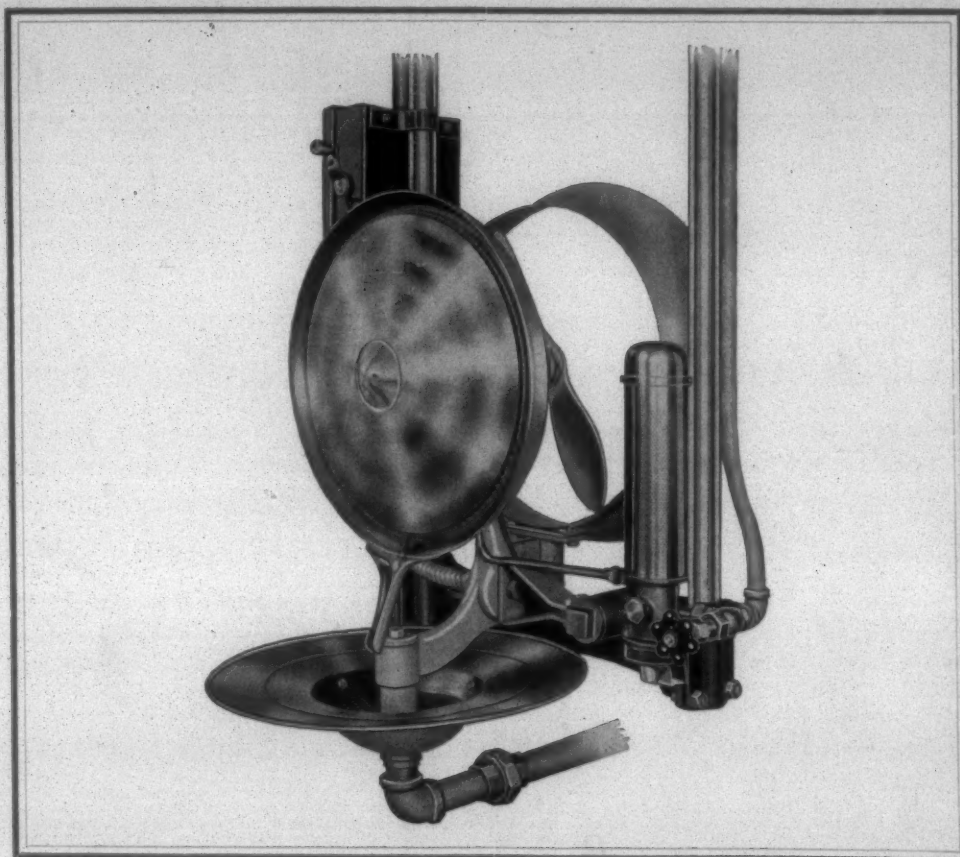
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 3, 1932

No. 1

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH FOR  
SOCIAL SCIENCES



All textile Mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before.

Maximum production is the most effective means of reducing costs.

Inadequate humidifying systems are preventing many mills from securing good production.

A new BAHNSON SYSTEM will make it possible to secure maximum production and minimum cost.

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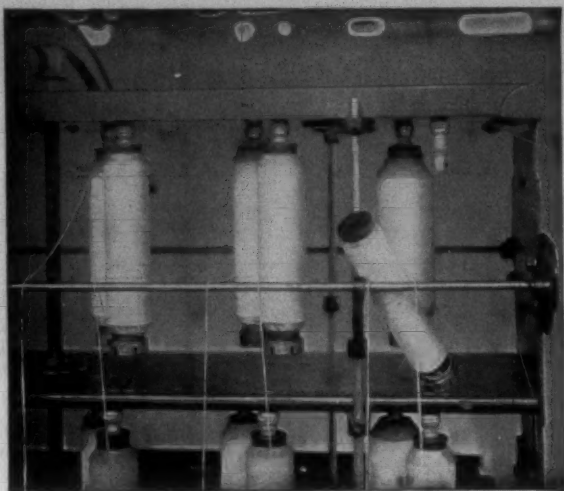
## THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Home Office and Factory:  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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## Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

### —WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without **WABBLING**—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

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## BOBBIN HOLDER

## Improved Equipment and Processing in the Manufacture of **EAGLE** STARCH *has achieved*

1—GREATER UNIFORMITY of moisture content and fluidity of paste. While Eagle Starch always has been approved for its uniform quality, the new Eagle Starch is controlled within still narrower limits. Every package is absolutely uniform in moisture and fluidity.

2—REDUCED SEDIMENT or residue. Especially designed equipment has resulted in the elimination of practically all sediment—which means smoother, cleaner size. Try a "creaming" test.

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4—CLEANSING OF THE AIR used for drying starch is an innovation. In manufacturing the new Eagle Starch, the finest particles of dust and dirt that are in the air are removed prior to using this air for drying Eagle.

For best results, always be sure that starch is thoroughly "creamed" by stirring with cold water before admitting steam. For further information, please write

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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
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*Chemists to the Textile Industry*

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# WHAT THE NEW C&K COTTON KING LOOM MEANS TO THE **FIXER**

**"NOW I'LL TELL WHY I LIKE  
THE COTTON KING LOOM**

"**C**OMPARED to fixing on older types of looms, fixing on these looms is a cinch . . . Parts have all been made more accessible by attaching them to the outside of loomside, redesigning others, etc. . . . It takes me less time to replace parts because of the machining done at the factory. Parts are now really interchangeable. . . . Adjustments, when necessary, are easy to make, and when made, parts stay fixed, due to lock washers, better bolts and better design.



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4 x 1 Automatic; 4 x 4 Non-automatic  
Cotton King—Cam or dobby  
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### Super Silk

Cone, dobby or intermediate head  
Non-automatic with feeler motion  
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PRECISION PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION ALIKE IN ALL



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**Starts Quickly . . . Has New Reflector  
and Straight-Line Tube . . . Redesigned Auxiliary  
meets latest Underwriters' Recommendations  
. . . many other advantages.**

**NEW!** . . . Rectifier starting—a new invention—makes the new and improved Cooper Hewitt Lamp the quickest starting lamp we have ever produced.

**NEW!** . . . A redesigned mercury-vapor tube with a straight-line effect. Positive "horns" are now in the same plane with the tube—and the projecting negative is eliminated. The tube is definitely positioned in the reflector.

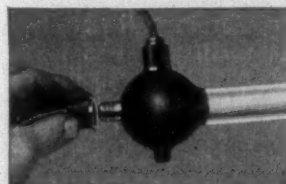


**NEW!** . . . A simplified reflector, with concealed wiring, rounded corners and greater reflection surface, completely covers the new straight-line tube. Absence of holes and projecting "horns" makes for easier maintenance.

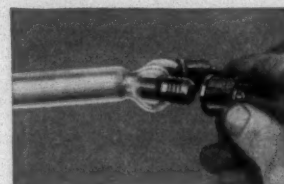
**NEW!** . . . The redesigned auxiliary incorporates the latest recommendations of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Flush mounted attachment plug receptacles, protected re-

sistances, special ground connections and screw driver transformer terminals are among the many improvements.

The auxiliary serves as a protective element to each Cooper Hewitt Lamp. It automatically adjusts itself to meet variations in the line. This is another distinctive feature of the Cooper Hewitt lighting system. No other system will, of itself,



*Pictures show ease of attaching new insulated screw base terminals.*



take equal line voltage variations without damage to the unit. A combination of transformer and ballast resistance protects each Cooper Hewitt Lamp.

And this new and improved model carries with it the old policy of a 30-day trial installation without obligation to purchase. For complete information, address: General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 855 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.

**Cooper Hewitt Light is Better than Daylight**

GENERAL  ELECTRIC  
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 3, 1932

No. 1

## U. S. Puts New Credit Base Under Business

THE country's vast new credit facilities to enable business to get back into its stride are now available. Congress has sent the Glass-Steagall emergency bank bill to President Hoover for his signature. This non-partisan measure gives tremendous expansion to credit. Already the country's credit situation has been improved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loans to stabilize banks, railroads and farm operations. The bond market is reacting favorably, no national bank failures have been reported for the last eight days and other signs of betterment in the national state of mind are to be seen.

### PROVISIONS OF THE BANK BILL

The main provisions of the Glass-Steagall bill are these:

1. Under permanent law, Federal Reserve member banks which have exhausted their eligible collateral may join with four or more other member banks in obtaining loans from the Federal Reserve System on joint promissory notes. A combination of only two member banks may secure loans if their aggregate deposits equal 10 per cent of the total member bank deposits in the Federal Reserve district concerned.

2. Until March 3, 1933, member banks in needy circumstances, without further eligible paper, and not capitalized above \$5,000,000, may borrow from the Reserve System on promissory notes, without participating in a group; all but 62 of the 7,400 member banks would be eligible for this benefit.

3. Until March 3, 1933, Federal Reserve Banks may substitute government bonds for eligible commercial paper now used as support for Federal Reserve notes. This provision will serve to release the surplus gold above the 40 per cent of gold required to support note issues. Thus the surplus gold may be employed as the 40 per cent backing for subsequent notes.

### PROTECTS BANKS AGAINST DEBTS

By amending the Federal Reserve Act provisions with regard to collateral the emergency bill makes it possible for banks to meet an internal currency drain, or a drain on gold from abroad, without putting member banks into debt. If it should be decided that the member banks now are too heavily in debt on account of these two demands on the system, it is in a position to help the banks to reduce their indebtedness without running the risk of exhausting their free gold.

### MAKES EMERGENCY RELIEF POSSIBLE

The chief benefit expected to flow from the emergency bank bill is the confidence that will be engendered by

the fact that the Federal Reserve System, as well as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is in a position to expand credit and grant emergency relief.

Another benefit is the probability that it will forestall any effort, at this time, to revise the fundamental features of the banking laws. That can be considered more rationally when conditions are more nearly normal.

### CORRECTS ORIGINAL ACT

The effect of the legislation is to allow banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System to pledge securities other than eligible paper. There is a penalty rate and other special safeguards in the new legislation. It authorizes the use of government securities as collateral against Federal Reserve notes. This latter provision simply corrects a flaw in the original act. When the act was drafted its framers foresaw the possibility of a time when there would not be enough gold. But a possible shortage of eligible paper which would necessitate the impounding of large additional amounts of gold above the required 40 per cent seems to have been overlooked.

### MILD INFLATION IS SOUND

While it is admitted that the enactment of this law provides for mild inflation, it also is pointed out that it is sound inflation in that it does not involve any adulteration of the currency. It contains none of the objections that would come with the adoption of fiat money propositions.

### R. F. C. WORKS SWIFTLY

Perhaps never before in the history of finance would it have been possible to set up and have functioning in all parts of the country, in less than a month, a great national credit bank. This is exactly what has been done by the directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In less than a month after the passage of the act the last emergency application had been handled. Within five weeks of the passage of the act all accumulated applications had been acted upon and the work put on a current status.

Many of the applications for loans which were being pressed when the board was organized since have been withdrawn. Many of the earlier loans already have been repaid. In one instance a bank borrowed a million dollars and repaid the loan five days later. When it became apparent that the bank was able to meet certain pressing demands being made upon it, confidence was restored and sufficient money to conduct all business became available from other sources.

(Continued on Page 24)

# "Soviet Russia's Part in Business Depression"

(Fred R. Marvin, Secretary of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, before the Annual Convention of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America.)

WHEN I say that the theory of Communism is menacing the future welfare, peace and prosperity of all the people of the United States, I assume you will be in unanimous, or practically unanimous, agreement with me, but when I say that business relations with those engaged in advancing the theory of Communism are far more menacing, there may be those who will differ.

When I say that the spread of propaganda by the Communist Party, U. S. A., an agent of the forces in control of Russia, has done and is doing us a great deal of damage, again, I take it, you will be in unanimous, or practically unanimous, agreement with me, but when I add that engaging in trade through a business corporation, another agent of the same principal, has done far more damage, I fear some of you may violently differ.

When I assert that we are suffering from a business depression and consequent unemployment, I am sure you will be in unanimous agreement, but when I complete the sentence by adding that the primary cause of this depression and unemployment is the existence of Soviet Russia, some may dispute the correctness of the statement. But how are you going to divorce cause from effect? You will not argue that two and two apples make four apples and then in the same breath insist that two and two pears make five pears.

I spent some time this summer in Great Britain and on the continent making a first-hand study of certain phases of Communism. I was especially interested in ascertaining what motivated the Soviet Government—the largest business organization in the world—in its desperate effort to establish trade relations with other countries. It denies the private property right and all other nations recognize that right. It scorns all institutions built upon that right. It looks with contempt upon the ethics of the orthodox business world. Why, then, the selling of products below cost of production in order to engage in trade? Was this desire for business relations based upon a sincere effort to elevate, advance and improve the people of Russia? Was it founded upon an honest hope that Soviet Russia might take its place among the civilized nations of the world? In fact, was the aim truly expressed by those engaged in seeking to establish trade relations, or, was it, as evidence previously secured indicated, wholly to advance the day when every nation would be torn by a revolution?

No person, with an open mind and capable of analyzing evidence, can arrive at but one conclusion and that is that Soviet trade, whether import or export, is designed primarily to advance the revolutionary theory which means the destruction of all so-called capitalist nations, and not for any honest purpose.

In truth we are this minute in the midst of a devastating war to end in just such a revolution. Unless the people grasp the true nature of this war and take steps to defeat the enemy, the suffering and loss of lives and property will be far greater than that of any armed conflict in which we have ever engaged.

War has been openly, blatantly and insultingly declared by the Soviet Government of Russia. That government, if such it can be called, holding sway over 150,000,000 people by a system of terrorism, has officially, through the Third International, declared that its one and only ultimate aim is the overthrow of all capitalist nations and make them bow to the dictates of Moscow.

That declaration, to many, appears not to have a terrifying sound. Such persons merely smile complacently, shrug their shoulders and say, "Oh, you're seeing red." But, if France or any other nation, should state frankly its purpose was to destroy the government of the United States, confiscate all the wealth of the people and annex this country would the people complacently smile? And then, if France, for instance, so declaring, should send hordes of well paid propagandists to the United States to corrupt the people, sow seeds of dissension in the army and navy, create a general feeling of distrust, induce strikes, rioting and other disturbances, would the people merely smile? And on top of this if, whenever the people took steps to protect themselves against the activities of a declared enemy, protest meetings were formed to be harangued with seditious utterances by well meaning but deluded ministers, professors and others of the so-called intelligentsia class, would the people say, "Oh, you're seeing red." You know they would not. Why, then, this action, or lack of it, if you please, when Russia does all of these things—and more?

The one and only government on the face of the globe that practices that which we call Communism has, in official documents, declared that it proposed to wage a war against all nations practicing Capitalism in order that such nations may be destroyed and the whole world made Communist. That statement I believe no person will deny.

What is Communism, the theory which underlies the present Soviet government of Russia; and what is Capitalism, the theory which underlies the present government of the United States?

Let us answer the second question first. There is so much confusion as to the meaning of capital, capitalism and a capitalist government, due, I fear, to clever propaganda, that terse definitions may not be out of place here.

Capitalism is that economic theory dealing with property which gives to the individual the right to own, hold, sell, transfer, devise or bequeath, that which he honestly attains because of the exercise of his initiative, energy, ability, skill, genius or labor; or by putting to work that which he has attained so that it brings him a return in rents, interest or profits. That which he attains because of the exercise of his private property right is called capital.

A Capitalist government is any form of government—it may be an absolute monarchy such as Siam, a republic such as the United States, a dictatorship such as Italy or a democracy such as prevails among certain Arabian



tribes—that recognizes the private property right and brings to bear all the power and machinery of government to defend and protect the individual in the exercise of that right.

We have a Capitalist form of government in the United States. That form rests primarily upon certain individual rights. The right to own and hold property is one of these. It is because of individual initiative made possible by the possession of these rights that we, as a nation, have grown great and powerful. All of our institutions including the church and the home exist because of that form of government. Every person in this land, alien as well as citizen, enjoys certain rights and privileges wholly because of the form of government.

The theory of Communism is diametrically opposed to that of Capitalism. Communism denies the private property right. It contends that no individual should own, hold, sell, transfer, devise or bequeath that which he attains because of the exercise of his energy, ability, etc. And a Communist government, which might be an absolute monarchy, a republic, a dictatorship, or a democracy, is one that brings to bear all the power and machinery of government to prevent the individual exercising the private property right.

Remember it is the *right* that is to be destroyed, not the property itself. While the right has been destroyed in Russia, the people are being driven by armed forces to create additional wealth in the form of raw material and manufactured articles in order to destroy the private property right in other countries. Now, whether anyone in the United States has, through the exercise of his private property right, attained any degree of material wealth or not, he certainly doesn't want that right destroyed because the minute it is destroyed he becomes a slave in the true sense of the word.

As the Soviet government of Russia has not yet trotted out its army, said to be the largest and best drilled in the world; as we have not yet heard the whirr of its giant war planes, and it is alleged it has a large air fleet; as we have not yet suffered from its poison gases, and Russia is said to have enormous quantities of such gases stored for future use, we feel secure and appear not to understand that we are in a desperate war, and that the time may not be far distant when the instruments of armed combat I have mentioned are openly employed. Russia certainly is not training its huge military machine without expecting to employ it.

The war today is being waged by two instruments designed to weaken us in every possible line of defense—twit, propaganda and economic pressure.

In doing business with the Socialist government of Russia we are dealing with a customer who is not at all concerned with profits and losses. He does not keep books as others do. He has no red ink. Supply and demand are never taken into consideration. In fixing the selling price of a product the cost, in dollars, is not considered final in the determination of a sale. If that article is for export the purpose of the sale is as we have already stated. All financial loss is balanced by propaganda profit. If, in such transactions, the citizens who are at the same time employees suffer it makes no difference. Capital—the thing denounced by all Socialists—must be secured no matter at what sacrifice of life, what misery, what degradation, in order to attain the end sought—a revolution in all countries that recognize the private property right—that Capital may be abolished.

We didn't go into the World War because we thought it was "good business," nor did we stop to estimate the costs. We didn't think in terms of cost but in terms of

self-preservation. In the present war declared by the Soviet government of Russia against us we must think not in terms of dollars but in terms of self-preservation, in terms of future welfare. Some few firms may have made money out of the World War. Some few firms may now be making money out of the present war, but we are not concerned in the immediate profits of these few. It is the nation as a whole, all of the people of this country, whose future is at stake. We destroy the economic line of attack when we place an embargo on future trade with this self-confessed enemy, this outlaw among nations.

### The Textile Outlook

When the textile industry is having little to say, it is a pretty safe guess that the textile industry is getting along very well. For several months now little has been heard about either the present condition or the prospects of this important industry; and consequently there has been a widespread deduction that an improvement has been under way.

It is encouraging to find confirmation of this guess. Speaking to a gathering in Charlotte Monday night, B. B. Gossett said "the cotton textile industry is now for the first time in its history almost assured of a prolonged period of stability and fair prices which ought to enable all well-managed mills to operate at a profit." We have an idea that if Mr. Gossett were underscoring any words in the foregoing sentence they would be "well-managed mills." More emphasis is being placed on management now than ever. Time was when any Southern cotton mill with almost any kind of management could succeed. But that day is gone, and the chances are it will never return. The textile industry now requires the same high grade of managerial ability that is necessary to make a success in any kind of manufacturing business.

If the mills that deserve success are really to achieve it, then nothing more is to be desired. Mr. Gossett is not a wind-jammer; wherefore his words should carry high hopes to those of us who are so vitally concerned in the future of this industry. And it is always to be remembered that out of every depression the textile industry has led the way.—*Greenville Daily News*.

### January Spindle Activity

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during January at 84.5 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 79.3 per cent in December and 80.7 per cent in January last year.

Spinning spindles in place January 31 totalled 32,289,800, of which 25,013,750 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 27,289,811, compared with 32,326,526; 24,637,864 and 25,630,569 for December and 33,345,152, 25,611,458 and 26,935,485 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January totalled 6,214,299,340, or an average of 192 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,950,905,474 and 184 for December and 6,359,871,952 and 191 for January last year.

In cotton-growing States active spindle hours for the month and the average per spindle in place were:

Alabama, 485,208,112 and 263; Georgia, 772,723,667 and 237; Mississippi, 43,868,153 and 213; North Carolina, 1,371,461,218 and 221; South Carolina, 1,768,202,972 and 310; Tennessee, 175,467,784 and 282; Texas, 44,084,359 and 156, and Virginia 141,020,636 and 208.

# The Cotton Situation

By Bond, McEnany & Co.

SINCE shortly before the middle of February the cotton market has exhibited a consistently firmer tone, and the price tendency, especially for American cotton, has been in an upward direction. The advance has been very gradual, the gains from day to day being of relatively small proportions and being interspersed with occasional small recessions. The net result, however, has been the attainment of the highest price level touched since the beginning of the present season except for a brief period towards the end of October, when prices in the futures markets in this country (but not abroad) were for a few days approximately one-half cent higher. A very large business has been done in the Southern spot markets, where the demand from almost all over the world has strengthened the already high "basis" and enabled holders of actual cotton to realize the best prices obtainable since the marketing of the present crop began. Exports of cotton from the United States have continued upon an exceptionally large scale, total exports to date (February 24) being 828,000 bales in excess of those for the same period last year and export commitments still to be filled being reported as not far from double those outstanding at the end of February, 1931.

A feature of the market has been heavy buying for the account of India, the mills of which country are now stated to be likely to consume 250,000 bales or more of American cotton this year, partly because of the relative scarcity and high price of Indian cotton and partly because of the stimulation of trade in the interior of India by reason of the inflation of the country's rupee currency through enormous sales of hoarded gold for depreciated rupees at a premium of about 30 per cent. This unexpected demand for American cotton from India, added to the extraordinary demand from Japan and China which has been in evidence for several months, bids fair to make the quantity of American cotton taken by the Orient this season far surpass any figure ever recorded in the past. Already the actual exports from the United States to the Orient have reached the unheard of total of 2,545,000 bales, and well informed merchants now estimate the Orient's takings for the season as a whole at not less than 3,500,000 bales, with the possibility that even this high figure may be substantially exceeded. Last year, it will be remembered, total exports for the season to Japan, China and India were no more than 1,752,000 bales, while in 1929-1930 the total was only 1,241,000 bales.

The immediate cause of the enhanced demand for American cotton which has manifested itself of late in the Southern spot markets and which has already produced such statistical effects as have just been described, is of course the comparative shortage of the world's supply of other growths resulting from crop failures in India and China or reduced production in various minor producing countries, in consequence of which spinners everywhere have been obliged to turn to the abundant and cheap American cotton for a steadily increasing part of their consumption as their stocks of other cottons began to be depleted. Besides this direct influence reflecting conditions in the cotton trade itself, however, several more general influences of a powerful kind have recently

come into play to increase the disposition of both domestic and foreign spinners to buy cotton somewhat more freely than they deemed it prudent to do when the world's business outlook appeared most discouraging two or three months since. One of the principal of these influences is the effective manner in which President Hoover and the American Congress, putting political party interests aside, have co-operated to safeguard and strengthen the financial and business structure in the United States through the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and through the measure, expected to become law within a day or two, by which relief is given to the unnecessarily strained position of the Federal Reserve Banks in respect of the relation between their issues of currency and their gold holdings. While there is not the slightest economic ground for interpreting these salutary measures as indicating an intention on the part of the American Government to promote "price inflation" in any proper sense of that term, it is clear that, insofar as they achieve their purpose of checking panicky liquidation in all directions and of giving business men of all classes renewed confidence in the conduct of industry and trade along the lines established by past experience, they will strengthen the price fabric and tend to restore normal price relationships. Thus it is scarcely conceivable that when the full sustaining force of these measures is felt American cotton will long continue to sell, as is now the case, at prices about 65 per cent below the average level for the four years 1926 to 1929, whereas the price index for all commodities in this country is only 35 per cent below that level.

Hardly less important from the standpoint of price rehabilitation for cotton than the restoration of American business to normal health and vigor which may fairly be expected in the comparatively near future in consequence of the constructive legislation just referred to, is the manifest great improvement which has recently occurred in financial and business conditions in Great Britain, partly as a result of the resolution with which the British Budget has been brought into balance at the same time that the gross adverse balance of British trade has been sharply reduced, but perhaps still more by reason of the extraordinary advantage which Great Britain is now deriving from the unprecedented return flow of gold from India and the heavy receipts of gold from mines in all parts of the British Empire. In the January 1st issue of this Digest attention was called to the probable vast significance of the tapping of the huge hoard of gold which the natives of India have been accumulating for centuries, and to the likelihood that in consequence of the disgorging of a substantial part of this hoard as well as the stimulation of the mine production of gold all over the earth the present year's increase in the world's stock of monetary gold would prove to be the greatest of record for a single year in all history. It has now become apparent that the first beneficiary of this increase of the supply of monetary gold is to be Great Britain, and that through it the international financial position of that country is to be so greatly improved that the economic welfare of the entire British nation will be most favorably affected. Through the gold already received from India and from the mines in South Africa and other Dominions,



the Bank of England has been enabled to pay off without depressing the exchange value of the pound sterling several hundreds of millions of dollars of indebtedness to France, the United States and other gold standard countries, as well as to provide large additional amounts of exchange for the payment of later obligations when due; it has been enabled at the same time to reduce its rediscount rate by 1 per cent, thereby relaxing the severe restrictions upon credit for British industry and trade as a whole; and it has been relieved of apprehension lest it should not have the wherewithal to meet withdrawals of existing foreign balances in the London market. The effect upon the entire economic situation in Great Britain has been stimulating in the highest degree; and as the incoming tide of gold continues to accumulate its vivifying influence will certainly be felt in the remotest corners of the globe.

In view of the present rapid rate of absorption of the supply of American cotton by the world's spinners, and of the probability that this rate will be increased during the remaining months of the current cotton year by reason of the various constructive influences of which brief mention has been made above, the question of the outlook for the coming American crop becomes increasingly important. In this connection little can as yet be said that is not necessarily provisional and subject to modification as the crop season progresses. It may be observed, however, that such information about the probable acreage as has recently come to hand plainly indicates a tendency on the part of Southern observers to put the acreage reduction in prospect at a somewhat higher percentage figure than the trade has hitherto had in mind, i.e., from 10 to 15 per cent.

### Details of Textile Scholarships

Twenty-four fellowships and scholarships for scientific research in the textile industries will be awarded by the Textile Foundation, Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, treasurer, has announced.

Work will be done in the fields of chemistry, physics, biology and engineering. In describing the classes Mr. Cramer said that there will be senior fellowships for those who hold doctor's degree or have had equivalent training. The normal amount to be paid is: Unmarried, first appointment, \$2,000; reappointment, \$2,200. Married, first appointment, \$2,400; reappointment, \$2,700.

Junior fellowships will be made available for those who hold a bachelor's degree, or have had equivalent training. For this the normal stipend is \$1,000 for an unmarried student and \$1,200 for a married student. Scholarships carrying \$750 will be given to available seniors in good standing.

Mr. Cramer announced that in addition to the cash amounts customary tuition and laboratory fees will be paid by the foundation. The senior and junior fellowships are for a term of twelve months, subject to renewal, will thirty days' vacation.

He said that interested individuals believing themselves qualified for the fellowships should write Edward T. Pickard, secretary of the foundation, at the Commerce Building in Washington at once, as all information should be in his hands not later than March 10.

The foundation was formed when money realized from the sale of dyestuffs patents confiscated during the World War was turned over to the textile industry for research work. The board of directors appointed by President

Hooser is made up of Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman; Mr. Cramer, treasurer; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and Henry B. Thompson.

### Georgia Association To Meet

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, comprising the superintendents and department heads of the mills in Georgia, will be held in the Physics Building at Georgia Tech in Atlanta on Friday, March 18th, it has been announced.

The meeting will consist of a morning session, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, and an afternoon session, beginning at 2, with a Dutch luncheon at 1 o'clock.

Carding and spinning subjects, along the lines of a questionnaire which has been submitted, will be discussed. H. P. Meikleham, agent, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga., will address the body at the morning session.

E. H. Rogers, agent, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is general chairman of the organization.

### Canadian Mills Active

Canadian textile mills are operating at about 90 per cent of capacity and have good prospects for 1932, according to Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, who recently returned from Montreal.

"Stocks in the hands of converters, wholesalers and retailers are low and the mills are in a strong liquid position," he said in discussing the situation. "Canadian mills," he continued, "have maintained their plants well and have kept them up-to-date. No country in the world with the exception of the United States has so large a percentage of automatic looms as Canada. Fifty per cent of their loom equipment is of the automatic type. The Canadian textile industry can be depended upon to give a good account of itself as business conditions return to normal."

### Chatham Opens California Office

Chatham Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of "Chatham" blankets, has recently established a branch office in San Francisco, under the direction of G. R. Marshall. The home office and factory of this company are located at Winston-Salem, N. C. The territory covered from the San Francisco office includes all States west of Denver.

### Link-Belt Co.

Chicago.—Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries (maker of material handling machinery) report for year ended December 31, 1931, net profit of \$638,974 after charges, depreciation and Federal taxes, equivalent after 6½ per cent preferred dividend requirements, to 54 cents a share on 7907,177 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with \$2,310,332, or \$2.89 a common share, in 1930. Sales totalled \$12,529,507 against \$20,303,901 in previous year.

Current assets as of December 31, 1931, were \$13,849,059 and current liabilities \$807,869, comparing with \$15,870,939 and \$1,362,195, respectively, on December 31, 1930.

# Raising One-Grade Cotton

Hattiesburg, Miss.—When several hundred farmers of Forrest and Simpson counties last year added an average of \$4 a bale to the value of their cotton, and at the same time cut down production costs, through one-variety communities, they gave a practical demonstration of the means by which agricultural leaders assert the South's cotton industry must be rebuilt to reach a profitable basis. This week, Forrest and Simpson are perfectly the South's first county-wide one-variety project, expanding and consolidating the smaller projects of last season, with a unanimity and enthusiasm which causes prominent leaders to express hope that the new movement will sweep over the South "like wildfire." Planting time is close at hand, but it was still later last season when the successful projects of this section were undertaken.

In previous years, cotton of this section was so short in staple length that buyers said it had "only one end." When rare lots of better cotton were grown, it was shipped elsewhere and sold as Arkansas cotton, to avoid the bad name which clung to local staple. Back of the rebirth which took place last year lies a story of eight years educational labor and community effort, starting with the day when the county agricultural agent was charged with "just another book-farmer's lie" when he said a bale of cotton to the acre could be grown in Simpson county. That year, the agent had 91 boys and girls of agricultural clubs growing that bale to the acre, and their cotton had a staple length that brought \$7.50 a bale more than their fathers' cotton was bringing. Within four years, he had 800 boys and girls doing it. And he had shown, on almost every farm in the county, that the first essential was to keep the seed and the lint of the good cotton separate from "mongrel" varieties by ginning it separately. Meanwhile, adult farmers of Simpson county, at Magee, had organized a co-operative gin, through which they had improved the quality of ginning, had cut ginning costs from \$6 a bale to \$3 a bale, maintained the highest local prices for cotton seed and had paid themselves dividends as high as 28 per cent per annum. Last season, the gin association undertook leadership of a project to use their plant for a one-variety cotton program such as the boys and girls' clubs had been practicing.

This called not only for ginning the cotton separately, but for growing it with "buffer crops" between it and other varieties of cotton, since insects will carry pollen and mix the varieties over a distance of a mile at times. Neighborhood groups were formed where these conditions of isolation could be obtained. Local committees, assisted by extension service, Federal and State agencies and the cotton co-operatives, inspected the fields to assure that regulations were observed. One gin out of the three owned by the Farmers Gin Company was set aside to gin nothing but the DPL 4-8 cotton which the one-variety growers had centered upon. Sometimes this gin stood idle, while other gins had long waiting lines, and restless growers damned the Farmers Gin for refusing to handle their mongrel breeds. But no cotton went through the restricted gin except from fields that were shown by the written record to be planted in DPL 4-8 direct from the breeder, and that had been inspected during the growing season. The written record alone was not held sufficient, and this vigilance was justified when a few loads of off-varieties were stopped after starting through the gin.

Seed from this one-variety cotton is now being sold at

\$30 to \$32.50 a ton, in quantities sufficient to plant all Simpson county, the price being held at oil mill prices plus cost of handling. Profit on more and better cotton, but no profit on the seed which will build a bigger enterprise, is the aim of the one-variety group. Each of the participating farmers is keeping enough seed to plant his own crop, the remainder being sold co-operatively. New seed direct from the breeder is being placed in the hands of selected farmers, in the center of one-variety groups, where they will be best buffered from cross-pollination. These selected farmers will supply the whole project with seed next year, and so on year after year, the bulk of the growers thereby obtaining seed only one year removed from the breeder, at low cost.

Similar programs at other Forrest and Simpson county points last season paved the way for the county-wide projects now starting. They have solved the problem which has long been a stumbling block throughout the South, of how to maintain an excellent seed supply at reasonable cost, but this is merely the beginning. They also are producing cotton that is uniform in each bale, instead of long and short staples mixed (cutting down by half the 30 per cent waste which mills suffer in spinning the ordinary staple). A further result is large lots of bales of uniform quality, such as mills prefer and for which they pay a premium.

Of the 1,200 bales from the one-variety gin at Magee last season, 1,000 were handled by the Mississippi Co-operative Cotton Association, at a premium of \$4 a bale above the average cotton price in the community, the premium being due to uniformity of staple, as well as to its actual length. Leaders of the one-variety projects here and elsewhere say that the co-operative marketing system has removed the greatest obstacle in their path, which was the "hog-round" buying system, under which every bale, good or bad, was bought at an average price, killing the incentive to grow better cotton. The co-ops pay the mill premium for each bale, according to individual quality.

J. E. Hite, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is making headquarters with the Mississippi Co-operative Cotton Association at Jackson, to supervise one-variety projects of this State. He says that while several hundred such projects have been undertaken in the South in the past years, most have been only partially successful, because of failure to understand or to practice close supervision of growing, ginning and marketing arrangements. An increased staff has been set to work by his department and aid has been pledged by the various State extension services, vocational agriculture teachers, State agricultural departments, and the co-operative associations, to give information and supervision.

Through the co-operatives, mills are being requested to keep a record of spinning value of the one-variety cotton, in expectation that as mills use this cotton year after year, and are able to translate its superior quality into better products, and eliminate spinning waste, they will be able to pay a larger premium. It is believed this will open a new avenue of co-operation between the farmer and the textile mill, broaden the market for cotton products, lift the reputation of American cotton above much of its foreign competition, discourage large acreage in foreign lands, and eventually help the basic price of cotton as well as improve the comparative prices of American.



# Practical Rayon Warping

THE term "Warping" for the cotton system of preparing rayon warps is not quite correct. "Beaming" would be better, because the cotton "warpers" or "beamers" do not make a complete warp but merely beam parts of a warp which are combined into one warp during the operation of slashing. These parts are not sections as we understand them from the silk system, in the meaning that they are lined next to each other. These section beams have the full width of the ultimate warp, but have their ends spreads very sparsely and only a few per inch. The details of how these section beams are combined will be given in another part of this chapter.

Rayon warping according to the cotton system consists of a creel and a beaming machine. Almost all creels for this operation are two or more upright frames in which the bobbins run on a horizontal live spindle resting in two bearings. The ends come off from the top of the bobbin and run directly to the beamer. There is very little tension on these ends and the actual tension is given in the beaming machine. The two halves of the creel are usually placed in a sharp V shaped form.

There is no lease reed used in this system of warping and there is usually no lease taken. Instead of that all beamers have an expansion comb through which the ends are running. This expansion comb allows the adjusting of the width of the warp corresponding with the section beams.

These beamers are usually provided with a stop motion for each end which is necessary when these beamers are run on a high speed. The stop motions are very practical where several beamers are attended by one operator.

In order to give the yarn sufficient tension the threads are guided over and under several rollers. Some beamers are provided with a drop roller which will take up the slack of the ends when the machine is stopped suddenly. All beaming machines are provided with measuring clocks with a stop motion.

The warp-beams which run in two arms are driven by a surface friction drive. They run on a large drum which is direct driven and thus the speed remains constant and does not increase as the beam gets larger.

The making of rayon warps on the cotton system is much simpler than the silk system. It eliminates the bad effects of humidity and does not require the setting of sections. The position of the creel is permanent. It is, however, not so convenient for the cleaning of the yarn or the picking up of broken ends.

## ONE-TIME CREELING

Many mills have one operator attend to several beamers. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to have a stop motion on the threads so that the machine will stop when an end breaks. It is furthermore very important that large bobbins be used and that the creel is stripped at one time when the bobbins are small and the same are to be replaced with full bobbins. The running off of bobbins is not practical and will retard production as high as 50 per cent. It is far cheaper to rewind the remainders than to run the bobbins down clean.

## COMBINING SECTION BEAMS

Section beams contain from 400 to 600 ends and several such beams are necessary to be combined into a complete loom warp. If we, for instance, want to make a warp of 4,000 ends and our section beams contain 500 ends each, we need 8 such section beams. They are

placed one behind the other in the sizing machine or if they are not to be sized, in a rebeaming frame.

The ends are then taken as follows: One end from beam No. 1, one end from beam No. 2 and so on until all beams have given one end and then start again from No. 1 to No. 8. These ends are kept apart by split rods in such a way that all the ends from beam No. 1 form one layer, all the ends from beam No. 2 form the second layer, etc. All the ends go through one dent of the expansion comb. This system, however, has the one disadvantage that it leaves no crossing in the warp. If the ends are kept straight in the comb and properly split by rods, it will be good enough for weaving lighter constructions.

Instead of an end-and-end crossing the ends are kept straight at the end of the warp by either inserting a comb or pasting a tape over and under the warp from which the twister will pick his ends as straight as he can. This system is satisfactory for light construction, but for higher sleys, especially in the finer deniers, it is very unsatisfactory and many manufacturers have, therefore, changed to the silk system or rayon system which gives them a complete end-and-end crossing.

## SPEED AND PRODUCTION

"Production" seems to be the keyword in "Rayon beaming," but the running from flange bobbins will only allow a maximum speed from 80 to 100 yards per minute. The use of over-end creels, which do not require a revolving bobbins, permits a much higher speed, as high as 300 yards per minute and even over. It should, however, be recorded that high speed is too often attained at the expense of quality, because after all, not the machines, but the yarns and packages are the determining factors of speed and production.—*Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Journal*.

## South Africa Best Women's Hosiery Market

Philadelphia.—South Africa is the largest export market for American-made full-fashioned silk stockings, according to data that has been compiled by the Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa. The monthly average in thousand dozen pairs exported in 1931 to South Africa was 8,979, comparing with 9,460 in 1930.

The southern section of South America took 5,705 as a monthly average in thousand dozen pairs, in 1930, being in second place, but dropped to 2,631 in 1931, losing second place to the United Kingdom.

Cuba was the third largest export market in 1931, taking on the same basis, 2,403 in 1931 and 3,598 in 1930. United Kingdom bought almost as much in 1931 as the year previous, the figures being 3,422 for 1930 and 3,341 for 1931. Central Europe was next with 3,007 in 1930 against 2,484 in 1931.

Exports of full-fashioned to Australia took a decided drop in 1931, the figures showing purchases of 2,746 in 1930, comparing with 1,331 in 1931. Exports to the Philippines expanded from 1,851 in 1931 to 1,985 in 1931. India and Oceania took 1,876 in 1931 and 1,887 in 1931.

Scandinavia took 1,441; Mexico, 1,113; South America, north, 1,263, and Central America, 1,632 in 1931. These countries all bought less in 1931 with the exception of Central America, these figures being 1,400 for 1930, against 1,632 in 1931.

## W. A. Erwin is Dead

Durham, N. C.—William Allen Erwin, head of the Erwin group of mills and one of the outstanding cotton manufacturers of the South, died at his home here Sunday morning after a long period of declining health. He was 76 years old and at one time had the management of more spindles and looms than any other mill executive in the State.

In addition to the Erwin Mills, Mr. Erwin had served as president of the Pearl Cotton Mills Company, of Durham; of the Oxford Cotton Mills, of Oxford; the Alpine Cotton Mills, of Morganton; the Locke Cotton Mills, of Concord; the Erwin Yarn Company, Inc., of Philadelphia; the Bank of Erwin, Harnett county, and the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Durham.

He was president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1912-13.

Surviving, besides the widow, are three daughters, Mrs. Hamilton C. Jones, of Charlotte; Mrs. Jack Glenn, of Winston-Salem, and Mrs. Hargrove Bellamy, of Wilmington; five sisters, Misses Mary Lou and Matilda Erwin, of Morganton; Mrs. J. O. Gantt, of Burlington; Mrs. T. P. Moore, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. E. K. Powe, of Durham; two brothers, J. Harper Erwin, of Durham, and J. E. Erwin, of Morganton, and seven grandchildren.

The only son, William Allen Erwin, Jr., died in June, 1931. Mr. Erwin was buried beside him.

In addition to his extensive manufacturing interests, Mr. Erwin, the builder of three North Carolina industrial communities, West Durham, Erwin and Coolemeec, had extensive realty holdings. In Raleigh he owned the Professional Building and the Capital Apartments.

Outstanding layman of the Episcopal church, Mr. Erwin not only provided the means for the erection of four churches, but also represented the church in the diocese of North Carolina in the last seven triennial general conventions.

The funeral services were held here and burial was in Raleigh.

Mr. Erwin was born July 15, 1856, at Bellevue, the family plantation in Burke county, near Morganton, the son of Col. Joseph J. and Elvira J. (Holt) Erwin. His great-grandfather was that Revolutionary patriot, Alexander Erwin, who laid off the town of Morganton.

After preparation at Finley High School at Lenoir, he had two years at the University of Kentucky before being called home to aid his father in rebuilding the family fortunes.

He became a salesman in the store of relatives at what is now Burlington and in 1878 became bookkeeper for the North Carolina Railway at Burlington, and a little later he opened a general store, which he operated until 1882.

It was in this latter year that he launched the career which was to bring him his fortune and place him in the forefront among Southern industrial leaders, and in the unique position of believing social welfare work went hand in hand with industrial genius—something unusual in those days of the Reconstruction Era.

Mr. Erwin joined the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills of Alamance county as secretary and treasurer. Here, under the tutelage of two of the State's pioneer and successful manufacturers—L. Banks Holt and Lawrence S. Holt—he learned much of textile mill management and operation.

After 11 years in this position he came to Durham in 1893 and in association with the late B. N. Duke, who

was amassing a fortune in tobacco, organized the mills which bear his name.

Expansions were made, other mills built and interest acquired in still others. It was not long until the industry knew him for one of the largest operators in the textile manufacturing field.

Mr. Erwin built the first graded school in Davie county and also in Harnett county aid aided materially in their annual operating expenses. He built substantial dwellings and charged only a nominal rental. He built or aided in building three Episcopal churches here, the one in West Durham, St. Joseph's, a memorial to his parents. He aided in the building of the Chapel Hill church, in honor of his grandfather, Dr. William R. Holt, of Lexington, in 1925. He built community houses, handsome brick edifices, and early employed welfare workers to look after the health and needs of the people in his village.

Two decades ago he built the Good Hope hospital at Erwin, believed to be the first to be built and supported by an industrial corporation in the State.

He sponsored recreational programs for his workers and contests for the beautification of the premises of his workers' homes.

With all his varied activities he found time to act as superintendent of Sunday schools in Burlington and Durham churches for more than 30 years. He built parish houses for two churches.

He was one of the first textile manufacturers in the South to reduce working hours from 12 to 11 hours and more than 20 years ago prohibited employment of children under 12 years of age.

For 30 years Mr. Erwin was a member of the board of trustees of St. Mary's School at Raleigh. He was chairman of the committee that purchased the school site.

He also was chairman of the State Building Commission which enlarged the facilities of the State Hospital for the Insane 20 years ago.

### Cotton Goods Sales Smaller

"Sales dropped off this week both in grey and finished goods. There have been considerable advances in percales and print cloths since the first of the year and the trade, naturally, want to be sure that they are on sound ground in following up these advances. Back of it all has been the fear that manufacturers would let overproduction ruin the picture again for all hands, their customers, their working people and themselves. That such is not going to be the case, however, we have the greatest confidence, and we are expecting at any moment final and definitely favorable word on this subject," Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"While the trade has been waiting, they have had the opportunity to pick up a considerable quantity of standard print cloths from second-hands at 1-16 cent under selling agents' prices, and we have been well pleased with the way these offerings have been absorbed. We are inclined to think that there will be more buying from first-hands next week and we feel satisfied that current prices will be more than fully maintained.

"Sheetings have been more active with us than print cloths and we have sold several good sized lots at slightly better prices. Narrow sheetings are in good shape and their statistical position does not warrant the low prices that are still current in this group, for stocks are the smallest on record, less than half of what they were at this time in any one of the past four years, while unfilled orders are the largest since last March.





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## PERSONAL NEWS

F. B. Pollard, graduate of the Textile Department, Clemson College, S. C., class of 1931, has recently become connected with the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. J. Jennings, vice-president of Lubrication Devices, Inc., was the guest of Sedgwick-Cook Company during the past week and with the members of this firm visited a number of the textile mills in this vicinity.

Harry S. Adams, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., and who recently resigned to become assistant treasurer of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, also of Chester, entered his new duties this week. He succeeds E. R. Lucas, resigned.

William A. Cannon, 18-year-old son of Chas. A. Cannon, head of the Cannon Mills Company, has successfully completed a course in flying, having had his first solo flight last week.

T. L. Johnston, president of the Peoples National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C., has been named as temporary president and treasurer of the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, succeeding the late Alex Long.

R. H. Hinson, formerly with the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Atco, Ga., has been appointed second hand in spinning, twisting and winding at the Washington Mills, Tenille, Ga.

Graham H. Anthony, who has been vice-president of Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn., has been elected president of the company, which manufactures a well known line of pick counters and other textile equipment. Mr. Anthony is a native of Shelby, N. C., a graduate of N. C. State College and a nephew of Governor O. Max Gardner, Governor of this State.

H. H. Willis, director of the Clemson Textile Department, Clemson College, S. C., will deliver a paper on "Factors Influencing the Spinning Quality of Cotton" at the D-13 Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials to be held in Providence, R. I., March 10 and 11. On his trip East Mr. Willis will confer with a number of leaders in the textile industry reference the further improvement of the Clemson Textile Department.

### Gulick President of National Oil Products

Charles P. Gulick, of East Orange, N. J., took office this week as president of the National Oil Products Company, Inc., of Harrison, N. J., largest producers of processed oils in the world. Mr. Gulick succeeds M. A. Richards, who has retired because of ill health and who now holds an honorary position of chairman of the board. Ralph Wechsler was elected treasurer, and Albert A. Vetter was elected a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Gulick, who was one of the founders of the National Oil Products Company, formerly held the position of treasurer and general sales manager. He is widely known throughout the textile, glue and paper industries, and was recently elected first president of the sulphonated Oli Manufacturers' Association, a national trade body.

The inception of the National Oil Products Company dates back to 1876 when the Turkey Red Oil Company was formed with offices in Newark. This company was

taken over by the National Red Oil and Soap Company of Newark in 1907, of which Mr. Gulick was the founder. In 1912 the name was changed to the National Oil Products Company and offices and plant moved to Harrison, N. J.

The newly elected board consists of C. P. Gulick, president; John H. Barton, vice-president; G. Daniel Davis, secretary; Ralph Wechsler, treasurer; Albert A. Vetter, Stuart R. Reed and William A. Coolidge.

### Textile Students Hear Cannon Mills Superintendent

G. G. Allen, superintendent, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., spoke to the Textile students of North Carolina State College last week. Mr. Allen, who is himself a graduate of this Textile School, gave the students many suggestions which will prove helpful when they enter the textile industry. He also spoke of the Cannon organization, which is the largest towel manufacturing plant in the world, and mentioned the work which is being done by other State College graduates who are in that organization.

### Sedgwick-Cooke Co. to Handle Farval System

The Lubrication Devices, Inc., of Battle Creek, Mich., announce the appointment of Sedgwick-Cook Company of Charlotte as Southern distributors for the Farval Centralized System of Lubrication.

H. T. Sedgwick and Dwight M. Cook, of the Sedgwick-Cook Company, are widely known in the Southern textile industry, both having been previously connected with other manufacturers of textile equipment.

The Farval unit, which is designed for positive, high pressure delivery of lubrication to a large number of bearings from one central point, is especially adapted to textile machinery. Among the advantages which the manufacturers emphasize are the elimination of the uncertainty of hand oiling, reduction in labor costs, and the saving of lubricants.

Well known users of the Farval System are Barber-Colman Co., General Electric Co., Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Ford Motor Co., and many others.

## OBITUARY

### WILLIAM ENTWISTLE

Rockingham, N. C.—Funeral services for William Entwistle, one of the pioneer mill executives of the Carolinas, who died at his home here in his 87th year, will be conducted from the residence tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Howard S. Hartzell, rector of the Episcopal church, assisted by Rev. W. R. Royall, pastor of the Methodist church.

Mr. Entwistle would have been 87 years old had he lived until this May 2. He was born in Acerington, England, but came to America in 1869 and to Rockingham in 1871. He was an expert weaver, and was weave room overseer in the Great Falls Mill here from 1871 to 1878, when the Pee Dee Mill was built and he became its superintendent.

His rise was rapid from that time onward. He later became general superintendent of the two Roberdel mills and of the two Pee Dee mills and in 1910 built the Entwistle Mill and became its president. In 1930 the Ent-



wistle Manufacturing Company bought out the two Rob-  
erdel Mills, bringing its total looms to 2,600 and spindles  
to 86,000—the next to the largest cotton mill in this sec-  
tion.

Mr. Entwistle was a keen mill man, knew the business  
literally from the ground up, and with that indomitable  
English spirit and thoroughness he made his mills highly  
successful and efficient. He continued actively in harness  
despite his years, and at his death was still president of  
the Entwistle Manufacturing Company and general su-  
perintendent of the two Pee Dee mills.

Surviving are two children, Mrs. Josephine Watson  
and George P. Entwistle, and four grandchildren, William  
Harry Entwistle, Mrs. Raymond Thompson, of Char-  
lotte, George P. Entwistle, Jr., and John Entwistle, stu-  
dent at the University of North Carolina.

### Continue Night Work Policy

The policy of refusing to employ women and minors  
at night, initiated at this time last year by a majority of  
the cotton mills, will be continued for another year, it  
was announced Wednesday by George A. Sloan, presi-  
dent of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Over 86 per cent of the cotton spindles in the United  
States are included in the mills that have announced  
that they will not employ women and minors at night,  
the announcement said. After a year in which most mills  
eliminated women and minors from night shifts, it is  
particularly significant that the policy will be continued  
for another year.

The mills included in the list who will operate without  
women and minors at night include 82 per cent of those  
mills that operate at night. More than 80 per cent of  
the mills on print cloths, narrow sheetings, combed and  
carded yarns are included in those that will operate un-  
der the plan.

"We regard this as a magnificent tribute to our indus-  
try and a striking example of the determination of cotton  
mill executives to preserve and expand the gains so far  
made through constructive co-operation," said Mr. Sloan  
in discussing the announcement.

### Towel Prices Higher

Prices on a number of lines of towels were advanced  
this week, the average being 5 per cent higher than the  
former quotations. Announcements of the advances were  
made at mid-week by Cannon Mills, Hunter Manufac-  
turing and Commission Company, Woodward, Baldwin  
& Co., Wellington, Sears & Co., and others.

The Cannon announcement said:

"Throughout 1930 and 1931 our towel prices declined  
steadily—often abruptly—not only keeping pace with  
the successive declines in the cost of cotton but often  
anticipating such declines. Cotton has advanced over  
25 per cent from its lowest level reached early in Octo-  
ber, notwithstanding which the trade has witnessed the  
paradox of still lower prices on their merchandise during  
this period. The absurdly low prices of the past few  
weeks have developed not only in the face of a higher  
raw material market but in spite of a persistent and  
active demand.

"The trade seems to realize fully that prices on many  
of our styles are now depressed to levels far below any-  
thing warranted by manufacturing costs. While a con-  
siderable advance is justified, it is believed more desir-  
able to correct the situation step by step.

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# KNITTING TRADE NOTES

## Walter Fred Asks Patent on Mesh Foot Hose

T. Walter Fred, head of the Walter Fred Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has made application for a mesh foot for full-fashioned hose. Under the new method of manufacture, Mr. Fred shows that the diamond toe inset has been entirely eliminated and that the foot is knitted so that only the seam along the sole shows a juncture of the fabric at any point.

The vogue for sandals, it is said, is responsible for the necessity of a new type, all-mesh sole.

The first number to be brought out with mesh feet by the Walter Fred Mill is a 48-gauge hose with plain welt at \$14.50 a dozen, for delivery beginning about March 10. The heels and toes of the stockings will be reinforced with mesh, giving added strength, but avoiding the solid effect.

The Nashville mill is turning rapidly to novelties, attaching lace tackle to all its machines. A new mesh number of 48-gauge has just been brought out at \$14.50 a dozen.

The mill has ordered 12 Schubert & Salzer 51-gauge machines with all the latest attachments for delivery early in the spring. Only one other mill in the South is known to operate machines of so fine a gauge, which have been largely confined to New England and Pennsylvania plants. The mill is reported to be operating steadily and adhering to a minimum price of \$7.50 a dozen, in spite of the many offerings of goods down to \$5 a dozen.

## New Patent Issued on Plating Device

Patent on a plating device for knitting machines was issued to Addison A. Moore, Albemarle, N. C.

The patent contains six claims, the first one reading as follows:

"In a knitting machine having a mouthpiece with a passageway directed toward a series of needles in said machine, and a yarn carrier associated with the passageway, said yarn carrier having spaced eyes for independently guiding face and backing threads to the needles; separate means incorporated in the mouthpiece approximately at the lateral extremities of the passageway to alternately deceive the backing thread during reciprocatory motion of the needle series and enable the maintenance of a diverging separation thereof from the face thread during said needle series reciprocation."

## Phoenix Shows New Line

Phoenix Hosiery Company is introducing its spring line of men's hosiery. Forty-three new styles and 250 color combinations are included in the spring line of Phoenix with colors keyed to the latest fashions.

A new line of Marlboros, to retail for 50 cents, is suggested for dealer promotions for March. It is woven with jacquard tuch stitch, giving two-tone effects in harmonizing colors. Lises and lisle mixtures are featured in a wide variety of color combinations. Because of its mand is expected for it.

practicability and low price an exceptionally good de-

Phoenix Duo-Tone lisle are the suggested promotion for April, to retail for \$1. These include a full-fashioned due-tone silk and lisle mixed with two-color embroidered clox in blending colors; full-fashioned lisle mixed in partridge stripes with two-color embroidered clox, and full-fashioned lisle mixed in shepherd check design with two-color embroidered clox. Gray, tan, navy, black and slate mixture are featured in the colorings. It is pointed out by Phoenix that experience with "duo-tone lises last fall and winter proved that a real demand exists for hose of this type."

For early summer promotion, a new feature in sock convenience will be shown in a number to be known as the Phoenix Ev-R-Up Summersox. Full details about features, colors and patterns will be available at a later date, Guy Koch, advertising manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company, declares. Prices are 50, 75 and \$1.

Keyed to the sea season's new vogue for color are the Phoenix Wimbledon sports sox, to retail at \$1. The material is of the French lisle type, with colors keyed to the new vogue in flannels, light suits and the colorful effects which will be found in the season's shirts and ties. Embroidered clox in blending colors are a feature.

## Interwoven Lists Spring Half Hose

In its spring price list, Interwoven Stocking Company quotes anklets at \$3.75, \$5.50 and \$7, and a full-fashioned silk half hose at \$7, in addition to many fancy styles. The line opens at \$1.90 and ranges up to \$14.50 a dozen.

Numbers at \$1.90 and \$2 a dozen will retail at 25 cents; at \$2.45 a dozen, three for \$1; at \$2.65 a dozen, also three for \$1; at \$3.75, 50 cents a pair; at \$5, three for \$2; at \$5.50, 75 cents and three for \$2; at \$6.75, \$7 and \$7.50, \$1 a pair; at \$8.50, \$1.25 a pair; at \$10.50, \$1.50 a pair; at \$13, \$2 and up, an dat \$14.50, \$2.50 and up.

The anklets are made on machines imported from Europe. One is a lightweight lisle-lined wool, 6x3 rib, at \$3.75, another an English rib of medium weight in lisle-lined wool, 6x3 rib, at \$7.

The full-fashioned number has mercerized rib top and sole.

Deliveries on all numbers range from immediate to May 15. Embroidered clocks, figured panels, allover designs, small geometric designs, lattice, cluster and twisted vertical, outlined diamond, two-clocked and striped designs are included in the new styles. A silk mesh is added at \$7.

## All-Durene Foundation Garments

Important in the William Carter spring foundation line is "spiroflex," a new all-in-one garment made entirely of durene covered elastic with attached bandeau in Francois durene net. This garment has no fastenings and presents a smooth, sleek line under tightly molded dresses. Its garters are made of French elastic and attached in a novel fashion. "Spiromode," a girdle, uses the same durene covered openwork elastic fabric found in "Spiro-



flex," and is re-enforced in both front and back for added firmness. It is a pull-on type, also without fastenings. "Flexette" is another durenne covered elastic garment. It has a satin panel in front and an attached bandeau of fine lace. Its re-enforcement is adapted to the medium sized figure. The new version of Carter's "Flexmode"—a pull-over type—is durenne covered elastic made with a built-up waist line and sufficient plush-covered boning reinforcement to control the figure effectively.

Among other important durenne foundation garment presentations of Spring, 1932, are Kop's Bros. lastex and durenne "Sensation;" Warner Bros. durenne and lastex "Le Gant;" two new garments by the Formfit Company—one, an all-in-one with Francois durenne net bandeau; the other, a girdle of Francois durenne net with elastic insets at the sides. The latter girdle is lightly re-enforced by boning in both back and front sections, a satin panel in front providing still more "form guidance." Durenne labels clearly identify these garments.

The Boston Knitting Mills is another important house which is introducing excellent durenne foundation garments for spring.

### Ellis Gets Army Contract for Socks

Ellis Hosiery Company, Philadelphia, has been awarded contract to furnish 300,000 pairs of cotton socks, unbleached, size 11½, to the U. S. Army, at 5.9 cents per pair, terms 1-10.

### Strong Demand for Mesh Hosiery

Market reports indicate that the demand for mesh hosiery continues strong. While many mills are changing production to the mesh types, it is understood that installation of lace attachments is being made rather slowly and that production is behind demand for this season.

Warp knit stockings of the mesh variety, which have felt the effect of competition because they could be so quickly and easily cut and sewed, have already suffered greatly. As most of this type is of the large, open design, their loss in prestige has had the natural effect of turning consumer demand toward the medium and small designs in both full-fashioned and seamless goods. It is still too early to learn if the tendency away from warp-knit meshes will effect those with full-fashioned welts and feet now coming upon the market under the protection of a patent pool. The quantity of such goods is negligible as yet, though buyers have shown a keen interest in their development.

All-mesh feet, in addition to sandal soles, are only now coming into their own and will probably not reach a sales peak until warmer weather sets in. Whether women will buy them for street wear is a question that the trade would like to have them answer now. Present opinion is that they will be worn mainly at resorts and possibly with evening dress in cities. If the mesh feet are found to be durable, as it is declared they are, it is believed possible the younger element of women may favor sandal shoes on such a scale as to make polished toe nails a commonplace.

### Duplex Thermostat Added to Electrical System of Temperature Control

A new Duplex Thermostat, suitable either for general use as a two-temperature thermostat or for applications requiring control of double range circuits, has recently been announced by Barber-Colman Company, of Rock-

ford, Ill. The instrument is essentially two room-type thermostat units mounted side by side, and individually adjusted to any range between 60 and 80 degrees by means of a lever and scale at the bottom of each unit. The Duplex differs from the Barcol two-temperature thermostat in that there is no manual or magnetic switching means, but is otherwise similar in construction and appearance.

In heating installations where a night temperature lower than that maintained during the day is desired, the Duplex may be used as a two-temperature thermostat by using an external switching means for throwing the control from one unit to the other. One unit is adjusted to control the normal daytime temperature, and the other is set for a relatively lower temperature, and placed in control during the night. A manual or automatic switch may be used to change the thermostat at morning or evening, placing the proper unit in control of the heating equipment.

Like other thermostats of the Barber-Colman electric system of temperature control, the working elements of the Duplex are mounted upon a base of phenolic resin, and protected by a molded cover of the same material. An accurately calibrated thermometer on the cover indicates the room temperature at all times.

### Plans for Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—Heretofore exhibits at the Southern Textile Expositions have been confined to machinery, installations, accessories and supplies for cotton textile plants, but the management has decided henceforth to include the woolen and silk industries. An invitation is extended to the presidents, treasurers, superintendents and department heads of all Southern worsted and silk factories to visit the show the week beginning October 17.

Extensive repairs have been made to Textile Hall, and the building is in fine condition. One improvement is the construction of a wide vestibule with storm doors at the Washington street entrance. A temporary addition 40x79 feet will connect the main Exposition Hall with the steel annex.

More than 75 per cent of all available space has been contracted for, and reservations for the remainder are being concluded. The program includes the fall convention of the Southern Textile Association, a meeting of the Greenville Section of Textile Division of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and other groups. Greenville Country Club will be open to exhibitors and visiting textile men.

During Exposition week Southern Railway will operate Pullman sleeping cars from Greensboro, and a like special service from Atlanta. These cars will be parked in Greenville the day of arrival, returning to point of departure late that night. Baggage may be left in the cars. Thus visitors may attend the Exposition without the necessity of obtaining hotel rooms.

### New Equipment for State College

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has just received a specially constructed motor from the Louis Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis. This motor has been specially made to operate the Reeves variable speed drive which will be used on the Howard & Bullough high draft spinning frame in the testing laboratory of the School.

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## Success of the Print Cloth Effort

Just as soon as buyers of print cloths realized that the manufacturers meant business in their effort to regulate production print cloths began to advance in price.

The following are the prevailing prices of three leading constructions:

64 x 60s	
December	3.375
January	3.700
February	3.875
68 x 72s	
December	3.700
January	3.900
February	4.430
80 x 80s	
December	5.060
January	5.250
February	5.625

During this period cotton advanced from 6.10 on December 1st to 7.05 on February 20, but the manufacturing margin on 64x60's also advanced as follows:

	Mfg. Margin
December	12.05
January	12.94
February	14.48

While prices still are not satisfactory, there is now a small amount of profits, whereas in December very few mills could operate except at a loss.

The success of the life-saving effort in print cloths should encourage manufacturers of other lines of cotton goods and cotton yarns to get together and play square with each other.

## Over-Operation of Narrow Sheeting Looms

Although both the price and the manufacturing margin on print cloths have increased since November, the manufacturing margin on narrow sheetings remains very unsatisfactory.

The following statistics relative to narrow sheeting looms throws some light upon this situation:

	Average number of operating hours per loom per week
Dec., 1930	52.7
Feb., 1931	57.9
June, 1931	59.7
Jan., 1932	66.2
Feb., 1932	67.8

If the narrow sheeting looms were today being operated upon an average of 55 hours per week, profitable prices would be prevailing.

In order to operate them 67.8 hours per week goods must be sold upon a no-profit basis.

In spite of the fact that print cloth manufacturers have advanced prices by agreeing to operate upon a reduced scale, narrow sheeting manufacturers still prefer to operate 67.8 hours per week at a loss rather than to curtail to 55 hours and make a profit.

## Efficiency System Causes Another Strike

The workers at the Blue Bell Overall Company, Greensboro, chased a couple of efficiency experts out of the building and up the street, and after a strike had developed we note the following in the Greensboro Daily News:

At a conference Tuesday, company officials promised a committee of five representing the employees that the firm would abolish the so-called "Bedeaux system."

We believe in efficiency but most employees are doing their best today because they know that jobs are hard to get. Southern employees are quick to resent anything which they consider to be unfair and it requires tact to install any new system.

## Some Day

In a recent market letter Munds & Winslow of New York say:

What cotton needs most, it must be apparent to anyone, is a release of buying power to finance the world's needs for cotton goods. This buying power at present bears an extremely remote relation to the essential requirements for goods. The condition of under supply in the case of industrial users, householders, and individuals, is more pronounced than it has been for years, possibly since late in 1918 or early in 1919. Distributors have let their stocks run down to a minimum. The market for cotton goods, therefore, is not a matter of requirements,



but of buying power or willingness to buy. *When this condition changes, we are likely to witness a textile revival of phenomenal proportions.*

The time will come, although it may not be very near, when the demand for cotton goods will exceed the capacity of our mills.

The population of the United States increases 1,750,000 per year and the yearly increase in the world is estimated to be 20,000,000 people.

The 39,000,000 spindles in the United States has dwindled to 32,500,000 including many which are too antiquated to ever be operated again.

England now has plans for dismantling 10,000,000 of her 56,000,000 spindles and in few countries have spindles increased in recent years.

A textile revival of phenomenal proportions as suggested by Munds & Winslow as an eventuality some day will find the world's cotton spindles inadequate.

### Railways To Place Big Orders

The reduction of 10 per cent in railway wages as result of an agreement between railway officials and employees has been followed by an announcement of large purchases to be made by the Southern Pacific and will doubtless be followed by others.

The statement of President Shoup of the Southern Pacific says:

Orders will be placed this week for 20,000 tons of steel for delivery later in the year. We are also going into the market for ties in a substantial way.

Every time an order for railway equipment is placed it means that many men return to employment.

When those who are employed begin to get regular wages they will buy goods including cotton goods and when the orders for cotton goods reach the mills, more wages will be paid mill employees and they in turn can buy the things they need or desire.

Thus the cycle will be put in motion and thus will prosperity return.

The buying power of the railroads is enormous and if exercised will do much to bring this country out of the depression.

### Rabbits for Food and Profit

In a recent issue we called attention to the advisability of the cultivation, this year, of gardens in mill villages and the canning and preserving of all surplus for consumption next fall and winter.

It is our ambition to see every mill family so well supplied with food that they can live well

next winter even if mills should find it necessary to curtail heavily.

A well cultivated garden will supply vegetables but not meat and most operatives turn to raising hogs for a supply of meat.

A comparatively new but rapidly growing industry around Charlotte and in some other sections of the South, is the breeding of fine rabbits for skins and food.

Chinchillas, Angoras, Flemish Giants and other rabbits are bred at a comparatively small cost. The meat is delicious, nutritious and fine flavored, whether served fried, broiled, smothered, fricasseed or as rabbit pie.

There are many families in mill villages who could, at a comparatively small cost, raise enough rabbits to furnish all the meat needed and sell the skins at good prices.

An article on page 24 of this issue gives additional information about the possibilities of rabbit breeding.

### The World's Greatest Advertiser

We take off our hat to Henry Ford as the world's greatest advertiser. He has received about ten times as much free space as any other man to whom publicity has meant business and profits.

His recent statement that he would risk all upon his new model Fords and would buy heavy of supplies had news value and gave him front page space worth millions and will sell many cars.

Henry Ford builds good automobiles at a low price and knows how to make the newspapers give him free space upon their front pages.

### W. A. Erwin

The passing of W. A. Erwin was not unexpected, as he had been ill for some time, but is deeply regretted.

Entering the cotton manufacturing business in a small way at Burlington, N. C., Mr. Erwin later established the Erwin Cotton Mills at West Durham, Cooleemee and Erwin, North Carolina, and became one of the recognized leaders of the industry.

J. W. Cannon, Caesar Cone and W. A. Erwin are men to whom the textile industry of North Carolina owes much because it was upon their advice and guidance that it depended during the trying times of thirty years ago.

W. A. Erwin was a man of sincere religious convictions and took a deep interest in the welfare of the employees of his mills.



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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dallas Manufacturing Company have purchased several Hermas shearing machines through Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte.

SILURIA, ALA.—Buck Creek Cotton Mills have purchased a complete equipment of Veeder-Root pick counters through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte announces the sale of Veeder-Root pick counters to the John P. King Manufacturing Company.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Carolina Specialty Company announces the sale to Southern Weaving Company of a Philadelphia "Hurricane" skein drying machine.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Boger-Crawford Spinning Mills, manufacturers of combed yarns, has returned to full time operation, night and day shift.

WEST DURHAM, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills Company are installing a complete equipment of Foster high speed cone warping, including Model 102 cone winders and Foster magazine cone creels.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Twelve additional four-room houses for the employees will be constructed by the Gluck Mills of this city at an early date, it is reported. The work of constructing them will be under the supervision of the company.

HONEA PATH, S. C.—The Chiquola Manufacturing Co. of this place was awarded the contract to the Gallivan Construction Company of Greenville, S. C., for a one-story warehouse to measure 88x60 feet. The plans were prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C.

FLORENCE, ALA.—The Gardiner-Warring Company, manufacturing underwear, bathing suits and knit cloth, has received increased orders that require the employment of additional operatives, bringing the total to 527 workers, it is announced.

MACON, GA.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has filed suit in the United States Court against J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue. The sum asked is \$303,674. It is alleged that the amount is receivable for over-assessments by Collector Rose on its income taxes.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Work is under way on the installation of the 80 looms at the Hampton division of the Pacific Mills, which had been moved from the Lawrence, Mass., plant. To make room for these 80 looms it was necessary to remove the brick wall in one of the mills.

YORK, S. C.—Shares of stocks in Gaston county, N. C., textile mills, with a total par value of about \$37,000, were sold at public auction by E. B. Lowry, receiver for the defunct Loan and Savings Bank of York.

Reports said attorneys for the receiver bought in practically the entire offering, as there was very little bidding from an outside source.

The receiver said the stock, when pledged to the bank as collateral, had a total value of over \$50,000.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Considerable new machinery is now being installed in the La France Mills, at La France, making it possible to increase the capacity of the mill in the near future. Eight new looms are included.

Many large orders recently received are said to be responsible for the increase in the size of the plant.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company has awarded contract to the A. K. Adams Company, of 542 Plum street, Atlanta, Ga., for the construction of a filtration plant to cost approximately \$45,000. It will be built of reinforced concrete, brick walls, tar and gravel roof. The plans were prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C.

MORRILTON, ARK.—Something is being done toward operating the Morrilton Cotton Mill again. The Southern Securities Company of Little Rock, trustees for the bondholders, of whom H. C. Couch is the principal one, has been dickering with a party relative with this in view. It is known that the machinery has been cleaned up recently.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The stockholders of the Industrial Cotton Mills will hold a special meeting in Richmond, Va., on April 15 to consider, act upon and sanction a reduction of the actually issued and outstanding stock of the corporation by retirement of 7,525 shares of its preferred stock heretofore purchased by the corporation at its fair market value and less than par and now owned and held by the corporation.

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.—The second men's hosiery manufacturing plant projected here in the past three months is now under construction, following organization of the business by Dr. O. J. Corpening.

The first unit, excavation for which is already under way, will be 48 feet long and 30 feet wide, with provision for expansion. Fifty hosiery machines have been purchased. Dr. Corpening hopes to begin manufacturing by early summer.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Piedmont Plush Mill, of this city, will be shut down for approximately two weeks early in March in order that certain rearrangements may be made in the equipment of the plant, it is announced.

When the plant reopens the output, or a large part of it, will be changed. Plans call for the manufacture in the future of automobile fabrics, it was said by officials of the mill. A number of changes will be made in the arrangement of machinery now in the plant.

While the exact schedule has not been arranged, it is likely that the mill will be shut down from about March 1 to 15.

TRION, GA.—The Trion Company recently completed a new unit for the production of flannel gloves. The structure is one story, 505 by 230 feet, of daylight construction, with cast iron columns, steel floor and roof beams, wood deck for floor and roof, structural steel frame and insulated roof with two monitors. The first floor is at the same elevation as the present mills and is located over a low section of ground, making it necessary to construct this floor about 12 feet above the existing

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

grade. The heating system is the floor type Carrier-York diffusing units, automatically controlled by a thermostat on each unit.

B. D. Riegel, New York City, president of the mill, announces that approximately 1,000 operatives will be employed.

The building was designed by J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., engineers, and erected by A. K. Adams & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. M. Guest & Sons, Anderson, S. C., were the heating contractors, and Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Greenville, S. C., were electrical contractors.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—A mohair and woolen mill, as previous dispatches forecast, financed by the Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association and other Texas capital, will be established at New Braunfels, Tex., 30 miles north of San Antonio. The plant will be installed in buildings formerly occupied by a cotton seed oil mill. These buildings will be donated to the textile mill project, and the city of New Braunfels will raise funds to put the buildings in order.

The New Braunfels location was selected by a committee of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association, from a number of other suggested locations, in the belief that the New Braunfels offer was the best made. Several other Texas towns made offers of land and cash.

The Angora goat raisers have endeavored for weeks to insure the establishment of a textile mill in Texas, in the belief that it would prove the salvation of the mohair producers. The size of the mill and its cost have not yet been determined. Definite plans are expected to be announced within 60 days, by which time funds for the project are expected to have been subscribed.

LAURENS, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Watts Mills, the old officers were re-elected as follows: R. E. Henry, president; W. A. Watts, vice-president; C. S. Link, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer. Following were elected directors: R. E. Henry, R. G. Emery and J. E. Serrine, of Greenville; Nathaniel Stevens, R. T. Stevens and W. J. Gallon, of New

York, and W. A. Watts, R. E. Babb and George H. Blakely, of Laurens.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills added 106 persons to their pay rolls during the week ended February 27, it was reported to the American Legion, sponsoring the National campaign to return one million men to work.

CONCORD, N. C.—Charging the Star Hosiery Mills of Montgomery county with failure to meet notes executed on June 26, 1931, the management of Locke Cotton Mill of this city has filed suit for judgment in the sum of \$543.94, with interest, in Cabarrus Superior Court.

According to the bill of complaint, the defendant firm executed seven notes of \$100 denomination in favor of the plaintiff and has failed and refused to pay but two of these notes.

### Avondale To Spend \$500,000 for Machinery

Birmingham, Ala.—The plant replacing of machinery at a cost of \$500,000 of Avondale Mills, of which Donald Comer is executive, is building up export business. The Chinese are coming into this territory for cotton goods and not only are shipments being made to Philippines but to Java, where Chinese merchants are in control, practically. The boycotting of Japanese goods has come to the aid of this section.

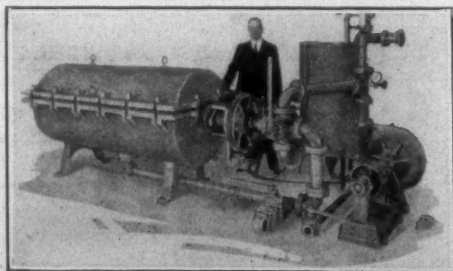
Replacing of old machinery with new, to cost upward of \$500,000, will increase production. The corporation operates cotton mills in Birmingham, Sylacauga, Alexander City, Sycamore, Pell City and Stevenson, all in this State.

Mr. Comer said: "We are using our credit to buy \$500,000 worth of modern machinery, believing that we can do more good in a general way at this time than at any other. Now is certainly the time for those who can do so to place their orders for equipment. Every order placed now helps better conditions just that much. It not only helps business conditions but helps relieve unemployment as well."

### Finds Brand Goods Slower in Decline

Washington.—Without any special protective legislation, the prices of branded merchandise have not declined in proportion to the lowering prices of unbranded goods, during recent years, according to figures presented by Major B. H. Namm, president of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y., and chairman of the committee on

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resale price legislation of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who spoke at a hearing of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate, in opposition to the Capper-Kelly bill, which would legalize the desire of manufacturers to fix and control the resale prices on branded goods.

Using as a basis for comparison 100 units of certain branded items which could be bought for \$1 in 1927, according to figures presented at that time to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, during a similar hearing, Major Namm showed that 147 units of comparable unbranded goods could have been bought then by the consumer. In 1931, 106.67 units of these same branded items could be bought for \$1, and 176.69 units of the unbranded items were obtainable for the same sum.

Major Namm summarized the reasons for opposing this proposed legislation as follows: "Present conditions should prove the folly of artificially maintaining prices. In the face of the decline in incomes; in the face of the failure of the prices of branded products to decline in accordance with the price level generally; in the face of the need for reexpanding production, for increasing the consumption of raw materials, and for increasing factory employment and the quantity of goods which the public generally consumes, it seems to me that there is no economic justification whatever for legislation which will enable the manufacture of branded and advertised products to still further shift the expenditures of the consumers of the country from unbranded merchandise to the merchandise on which they desire to maintain resale prices.

"Speaking for the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, I want to state that we are unalterably opposed to price fixing legislation for the following reasons: It is against the interests of the general public and will raise the cost of living. It will foster monopolies among manufacturers. It will change the retailer from a buyer for the public into a mere selling agent for the manufacturer. It will prevent the proper reduction of retail prices to keep pace with corresponding declines in manufacturing and raw material costs. It will abolish free and open competition among retailers. It will tend to put the efficient store organization on the same basis as the inefficient. It will tend to break down and destroy the initiative of American business. It is a step in the direction of governmental control of business. It was condemned by 83 per cent of the leading economists of the country in a survey conducted in 1931. It will not accomplish its alleged objective, namely, it will not stop predatory price cutting—a practice which we all condemn."

### American Association To Meet May 20

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on May 20 and 21, it was announced through headquarters of the Association in Charlotte. Tentative dates for the meeting were announced several weeks ago.

The announcement promises "a very constructive and appealing program," which is being arranged by Fuller E. Callaway, president.

# First—"Use the Axe" on COSTS

—before PRICE-CUTS

ALL price-cuts need not cut into Profits; some may be made with a net gain in profits. They may now increase the sale of your product—with more net profit—if backed up with COST cuts.

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By actual mill survey and analysis, Veeder-Root Pick Counters return to mill owners a 4% to 6% saving in indirect labor and fixed operating costs. With an average investment return (on the Counters) of 54% for the standard counter and 69% for the Tanner Type re-setting. Let us give you complete data on these returns, or free trial installation.

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PRINCIPAL CITIES

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED  
HARTFORD, CONN.

BUILDERS OF COUNTERS  
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

## U. S. Puts New Credit Base Under Business

(Continued from Page 5)

The total number of applications that have been filed are materially less than had been anticipated. The greatest surprise, however, has been the relatively few emergency applications that have had to be handled.

### "BABY BONDS" TO FIGHT HOARDING

By providing government bonds in small denominations which are redeemable on sixty days' notice, Treasury officials expect to recall large amounts of hoarded money. By providing a low interest rate—probably 2 per cent—and through special arrangements for the deposit of the proceeds, it is not expected that any important amount will be withdrawn from banks to invest in these securities. It is believed that this step is necessary so that a no-risk and perfectly liquid investment can be made.

President Hoover has announced that in the first three weeks of the anti-hoarding campaign initiated by him \$60,000,000 had been returned to circulation up to February 23. The campaign is now organizing locally under a national organization headed at Chicago by Colonel Frank Knox.

## Raising Rabbits Offers Profitable Side Line

(By Paul Palmer.)

The rabbit industry throughout the two Carolinas continues to grow by leaps and bounds—and will continue to grow as long as this old world of ours is inhabited by human beings. If you have ever eaten this delicious, tender and fine flavored meat you will agree to this statement.

This is an industry that can be started economically and on a profitable basis in your back yard or vacant lot, and will grow into a real commercial business if you desire.

The industry in the Carolinas is barely five years old. The Southeast is the last section of the United States to enter this industry and the greatest future is within our Southeastern States.

The demand for domestic rabbit meat continues to grow, and there are markets in many cities and towns throughout the two States. During the past two years markets have been established in Winston-Salem, Greens-

boro, High Point, Rock Hill, Columbia, Spartanburg, as well as many others. In Charlotte, the Charlotte Associated Rabbitries, which is a marketing company, is now selling the output from more than 1,100 breeding does, and there are also many independent breeders selling all they can raise to their local markets and grocery stores. There is no way of checking up on the number of meat rabbits Charlotte consumes each week, but a fair estimate would be 1,200 or more. The average dressed price, retail, is from 25 to 37½ cents per pound, while the wholesale price is from 30 to 35 cents per pound. The Charlotte Associated Rabbitries represent the pioneer breeders who are raising on a commercial scale.

Established breeders now are enjoying a sale increase from breeders from a new type of beginner who was not so plentiful several years back. Beginners of financial means are becoming interested.

It's not so much the breed you select. Of course you should select a breed that matures fast—something that will produce three to four pounds at 8 to 10 weeks old, which is approximately weaning age. The breeds that we can recommend unhesitatingly are as follows: Red or White New Zealand, Heavyweight Chinchillas, American Whites or Blues, Flemish Giants "Whites" or colored, Giant Silver Fox—in fact and breed that matures 9 to 10½ pounds for bucks or 9½ to 11 pounds or up for does will produce young that should develop quickly to marketing size. The cost of production averages 6 cents per pound.

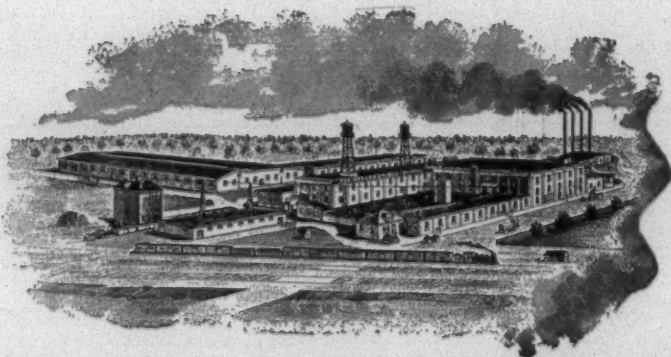
The American Fur Animal (\$1.00 per year) is published at 118½ West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C., and gives valuable information relative to breeding rabbits and poultry.

## A New Dryer

The C. G. Sargent's Sons Corporation, of Graniteville, Mass., has, after a long period of experiment and research, developed what they term one of the most compact, efficient and economical dryers of its type on the market.

The housing is thoroughly insulated with air cell asbestos between heavy gauge sheet steel insuring the minimum heat loss. All side and top panels are easily removable, making the interior of the dryer free for cleaning and

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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

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F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



repair. Each panel is tightly sealed with asbestos listing cloth, permitting no metal to metal contact and reducing heat radiation. The dimensions of the machine are such that it requires less floor space than any dryer of this type.

The conveyor for carrying the stock through the dryer is of improved type. It is constructed of heavy wire screen, either galvanized or plain, or perforated metal arranged in hinged flights so as to present a smooth and unbroken surface at all times. The screening is attached to perfectly machined steel chain with large steel rollers, giving a sufficient leeway for wear. Both stationary and traveling stock guides are standard equipment which greatly reduce the waste factor and make the machine especially adapted for fine stock.

The conveyor drive is so arranged that little power is required and can be driven by motor or tight and loose pulleys. The dryer is equipped with the latest type variable speed control. All shafts run in self-aligning bearings and the highest speed shaft runs in anti-friction bearings. The drive is protected by an enclosure which keeps out dirt and at the same time acts as a protective guard.

The dryer is equipped with high speed centrifugal type circulating fans especially designed for this class of work. Each circulating fan is directly connected to a ball bearing type motor, or if so desired, can be arranged for belt drive.

The heaters are made up of cast iron headers having an inner partition separating the inlet and outlet chambers. One end of a small diameter pipe is screwed into the inlet chamber, the other end being open. Steam passes through this pipe into an expansion chamber formed by a larger pipe connected to the outlet. The pipes are close together, resulting in higher air velocity and a large amount of heat absorption.

This machine should appeal to the manufacturer with limited floor space, who depends on electricity for motive power and who is interested in lower manufacturing costs.

### Lonsdale Has Championship Basketball Team

The basketball team from Lonsdale Mills, Seneca, S. C., won the Southern Textile Championship for 1932, having defeated the team from Winnsboro Mills in the finals of the Southern Textile Basketball Tournament in Greenville last Saturday.

Judson Mills, Greenville, won the Class B boys' title, while Pelzer won the Class C championship for boys.

The girls' team from Pelzer won the Class A championship, while the Class B girls' title was won by Whitmire.

### Textile Workers Meet At Abbeville

Abbeville, S. C.—C. M. Wilson, State Supervisor of Industrial Education, was the guest of a conference of textile workers held in the Community Building at the Abbeville Mill on Tuesday night.

This conference was attended by representatives from Greenville, Greenwood, Calhoun Falls and other points. A supper at the community house was a feature and discussions of how the increase the efficiency of textile workers was led by Mr. Wilson and taken part in by Louis Greet, of the Parker district. Miss Marie Jones, Claud Greene and Paul Williams represented the Abbeville Mill. Prof. Camak, of Ware Shoals, was a guest and gave a reading of some of his poems.



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## Gain in Employment Shown in January For Manufacturers

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Labor reported that in January for the first time since March, 1931, the number of men who went to work in manufacturing industries was more than those laid off.

"The all manufacturing accession rate for January was 4.15," the Bureau of Labor statistics said. "The total separation rate was 3.35. This is the first time since March, 1931, that the accession rate was has exceeded the total separation rate."

## Textile Stocks Brings \$5,000 At Auction

York, S. C.—E. B. Lowry, receiver for the Loan & Savings Bank, sold stocks in various North Carolina manufacturing plants here Friday. The stock, given as security for loans approximating \$37,000 from the defunct bank brought about \$5,000. The purchasers were W. H. Mauldin, of Charlotte, N. C., and W. G. Finley, attorney, of this city.

The sales were as follows: 200 shares in the Grace Cotton Mills of Rutherfordton, N. C., bought by W. G. Finley, attorney, at 50c a share; 15 shares in the Ranlo Mfg. Co., of Ranlo, N. C., bought by W. H. Mauldin, at \$40.50 a share; 10 shares in the Ranlo Mfg. Co., bought by W. H. Mauldin at \$35.50 a share; 15 shares in the A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., of Ranlo, bought by W. H. Mauldin at \$55.50 a share; also 10 shares in the same concern bought by W. H. Mauldin at \$57 a share; 970 shares in Textiles, Inc., common stock, bought by W. G. Finley, attorney, at 50c a share; 191 shares in Textiles, Inc., B preferred stock, bought by W. G. Finley, attorney, at \$10 a share; 50 shares in the Arkray Mills of Gastonia, bought by W. G. Finley at \$1 a share; 50 shares in the Myrtle Mills of Gastonia, bought by W. G. Finley at \$4 a share; 50 shares in the Gray Mfg. Co., of Gastonia, bought by W. G. Finley at \$10 a share.

### Heddles (Used)

10"-3 1/2" million straight steel heddles  
10"-1 1/2" million straight steel heddles  
12"-2 1/2" million straight steel heddles  
12"-3" million straight steel heddles  
(Tire Fabric)

12" One hundred thousand Duplex steel  
13" 2 million Silk Straight Steel Heddles (satin Finish)

Prices reasonable—Samples upon request.

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BOSTON CHICAGO HARRISON, N. J. SAN FRANCISCO HAMBURG, GER.



### Trade Brisk With East Asia

Eastern Asia is the one section of the world where our volume of export trade has gained ground rather than lost during the depression, declares the National Foreign Trade Council in announcing the plans for its convention in Honolulu on May 4, 5 and 6, next. The volume of our exports to Japan, China and India, the Council points out, is more than 6 per cent greater for 1931 than for 1930, in contrast to the fact that the volume of American export trade, as a whole, diminished by more than 20 per cent during this same period.

The outstanding case of our increased trade in the Orient is that with China, where we sold products worth \$98,000,000 last year compared with sales of \$90,000,000 the year before, the only important gain made during 1931 in our export commerce, which raises China from tenth to seventh position among the purchasers of American products.

The program of the Honolulu convention has recognized the westward tendency of our trade by inviting spokesmen from Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines to address sessions particularly devoted to these divisions of the Pacific area. The Council believes that the present critical situation in the Far East has added a new significance in time and occasion to the frank interchange of views on the vital commercial questions affecting the Pacific area on which the Honolulu program will be based.

A convention ship will take delegates from Los Angeles to Honolulu and this ship, the Matson liner "Malolo," will return the delegates to San Francisco in time for the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during the week of May 15. Boat trains are being operated in connection with the convention ship from New York and Chicago with connections for delegates from the West Coast States. The schedule makes it possible for delegates to travel from New York to Honolulu in less than eight days. By special permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission summer rates on the railroads are applied to both these conventions, and steamship accommodations are 20 per cent below the current rates.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has made extensive plans for the delegates' entertainment and a "Pageant of the Pacific," depicting the growth of the Pacific area to commanding importance to the world commerce, will be held at the time of the foreign trade meeting.

The Council has received a telegram from Riley H. Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star Bulletin and chairman of the local convention committee, stating that tourist travel to Honolulu is in its usual volume and that practically all the hotel reservations that were cancelled at the beginning of the year have been reinstated.

### Chinese Cotton Mill Bombed

Shanghai, China.—A detachment of United States marines narrowly escaped death or injury when a Chinese cotton mill in which they were billeted was bombed by a Japanese airplane.

The building, the Chinese-owned Wingon Cotton Mill, was situated on Coochow creek, inside the sector of the international settlement patrolled by the American marines.

Marine authorities said two Japanese airplanes were seen to fly low over the mill and release a bomb. There was a terrific explosion and one side of the building was torn asunder.

## Third Edition of PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING

By Thomas Nelson

Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College

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Modern Equipment, With Chapters  
Devoted to the

### WEAVING OF RAYON and RAYON LOOMS

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

PRICE: \$1.25

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week, but prices were firm and the market kept on a steady basis. The statistical position of gray goods is very encouraging and with outlook for the mills is more promising than it has been for a long time. Recent sales have been large enough to strengthen prices and little fear of a decline is expressed in the market.

The weeks sales of print cloths, sheetings and carded broadcloths were considerably under the large volume handled during the previous week. Most mills are well sold ahead no pressure to sell is expected to develop soon. The shorter working week in print cloth mills, which went into effect this week, is expected to have a very good effect in the market.

Fine goods mills reported fairly general interest in quick and nearby deliveries on several types, but an equally general lack of inquiry for contract business. Spots of a number of styles were not plentiful. Numerous instances were mentioned where mills which had been willing to accept figures admittedly under cost for spot goods were strongly opposed to doing further business on that basis. In other words, while mills were willing to clean up accumulated stocks at low figures, when they go into new production they are insistent upon prices based on closer checking of costs. In the rayon crepe fields, buyers showed plenty of interest in seconds and inferior yarn goods, but even these seemed well cleaned out, and since mills were quoting prices more nearly in line with costs on their contract goods, there was little left upon which to do business.

With the improvement already noted in the gray goods situation, the opinion is expressed here that for some months to come mills should find a steady market for their products. No boom is expected, but the position of the mills is the best in a long time.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12
Standard prints	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple gingham	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Constructive Selling Agents  
for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.  
New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices tended upward last week as cotton prices went higher, but buyers were willing to trade except on a small basis. Inquiry was active but total sales were not large. More interest was shown in coarse numbers of single carded yarns.

Knitting yarns, both carded and combed, are materially stronger at present than weaving numbers. The latter continue to drag from the standpoint of demand. Knitters are not only taking in more cotton yarn currently, but are reported to be ordering farther ahead.

Lacking the necessary amount of new business to put strength into yarn prices, local sellers look to the spinners to hold firmly until the expected increase in buying arrives about the middle of March. A good many houses have recently found it impossible to induce their sources to grant concessions. Some spinners are up half a cent since last week, while others raised their prices a little earlier and since then have been passing up orders which did not come up to their quotations.

Low price orders for combed peeler singles and mercerized were offered by hosiery manufacturers, and some business was placed at prices on the soft side of the range for combed and at undisclosed rates for mercerized, which are admittedly being let go at figures well under the commonly accepted list.

There is believed to be promise of further increases in calls for mercerized yarns. They are understood to be used to advantage in low price mesh hosiery, and there is said to be more of mercerized going into consumption for hems and feet of women's full-fashioned and seamless goods—more particularly the fashioned—which are sold in many retail stores for around 69 cents and down to 54 cents a pair.

The seasonal increase in yarn demand, which was expected to develop before now, has been slow to come to light. It is believed here that many yarn consumers, as their own requirements increase, will soon be willing to purchase more freely.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		40s	25
10s	13	40s ex.	28
12s	13½	50s	32
14s	14	60s	36
16s	14½	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply</b>	
20s	15	8s	13
26s	18	10s	13½
30s	19	12s	14
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		16s	15
8s	12½	20s	16
10s	13	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
12s	13½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
16s	15	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
20s	15½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½
24s	17½	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarn</b>	
30s	19½	8s, 1-ply	11
36s	25	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
40s	26	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
40s ex.	28½	12s, 2-ply	13
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		16s, 2-ply	14
8s	12½	20s, 2-ply	14½
10s	13	26s, 2-ply	17
12s	13½	30s, 2-ply	18½
14s	14	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
16s	14½	8s	13
20s	15	10s	13
26s	18	12s	13½
30s	19	14s	14
30s ex.	20½	16s	14½
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		18s	15
8s	12½	20s	15½
10s	13	22s	16½
12s	13½	24s	17½
14s	14	26s	18½
16s	14½	28s	19
20s	15½	30s	19½
24s	17½		
26s	18½		
30s	19½		

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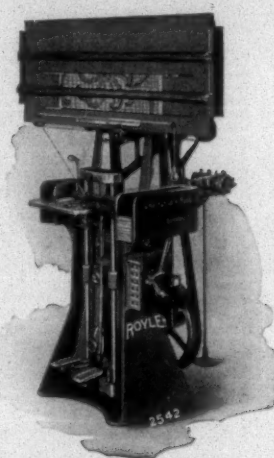


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**STANLEY WORKS, THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McFee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE**, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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## Cloth Markets Quiet

"Although the market has been quieter than last week, our sales have fully equaled production. Prices have been very steady through the week and what few slight changes there have been are upward," says the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

"A strike of considerable importance in the dress cutting trade in New York City may have tended to keep down the call for finished goods.

"Statistics on sheetings continue to show a dwindling in stocks which has gone on almost steadily month by month since last June. Stocks of the narrow sheetings today are only half of what they were last June, while unfilled orders are 75 per cent greater. While we consider the recent volume of production in the narrow sheeting group reasonably sound, any further increase would be very unwise. The narrow sheeting production was jacked up last fall as print cloth and broadcloth production was. Fortunately, the print cloth and broadcloth mills recognized the mistake they had made before it was too late. The balancing of print cloth production gets under way the coming week and the knowledge of it continues to give the buyers a great deal of satisfaction.

"It has interested us during the week to note the increase in inquiry for sheetings for delivery during the summer months. Inquiries of this kind have come from the bag trade as well as from various lines of manufacturing trade, and, while we doubt if much of the business offered has been placed on account of price, the inquiry is worth noting. The mills, very properly we think, feel that they should have some premium for these distant deliveries over current prices for nearby.

"The automobile trade has been quiet since the preliminary announcement of the new Ford models. The general expectation is that as soon as these are shown a fair volume of business will develop all around, which would be very welcome to all those supplying the automobile manufacturers with cotton fabrics of various kinds."

## DuPont Rayon Returns To Eight-Hour Shift

Richmond, Va.—Workers of the du Pont Rayon Company and the du Pont Cellophane Company, at their plants near Richmond, are now on an eight-hour schedule, it has been

announced. The company several months ago adopted a six-hour schedule in order to give employment to more workers, but the plan was found to be unsatisfactory. Because of the work on hand, the shift back to the old schedule will not make a material reduction in the number of employees, it was stated.

## Reynolds Co. Using Cotton Cloth Stationery

Winston-Salem, N. C.—In line with the South's efforts to increase the use of cotton in all forms, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, has announced that its stationery is now being made of cotton cloth.

## RAIL AND WATER WONDER CRUISES Southern Railway System

### Grace Line Via New York

Panama-Havana, 16 days.....\$242.00  
Peru, 23 days.....452.00  
Chile, 37 or 51 days.....632.00

Cruises include all expenses from Charlotte and return, except meals en route to and from New York.

(U. S. Tax \$5.00. Passports not required.)

### Eastern Steamship Company Via New York

West Indies, 13 days, \$152.00 up. Rail to New York, Steamship from New York to Florida, thence through the West Indies including two days and night in Havana and 140-mile motor trip in Florida, covering over 3,800 miles of travel through Southern climes. Return via New York and rail home. Cruise includes all expenses except meals en route to and from New York.

(U. S. Tax \$5.00. Passports not required.)

### West Indies Via Miami, Florida

8 days, \$145.14 up.

Rail to Miami, thence Eastern Steamship Company to West Indies. 1,786 miles visiting three ports and many resorts in Florida. Cruise includes all expenses except meals en route to and from Miami.

(U. S. Tax \$5.00. Passports not required.)

Dates of sailing from New York:

February 5th and 19th, March 4th.

Dates of sailing from Miami:

February 8th and 22nd, March 7th.

All expense cruises quoted from other points on application.

For reservations and additional information consult:

R. H. GRAHAM, D. P. A.  
Southern Railway System  
Charlotte, N. C.

Telephones:  
2-3351 and 3-6161 Branch 25

# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## Opp, Ala.—Opp and Micolas Cotton Mills

A FINE SCHOOL, PRETTY HOMES, GOOD GARDENS AND  
LOTS OF FLOWERS

Opp, like Geneva, is almost on the Florida line—so far away we were a long time reaching there, though Mr. Cole one time offered us a round trip ticket. Now we've been, and will always be wanting to go again, for every moment was full of pleasure.



*C. H. Cole, Manager of the Two Mills, and His Grandson, Who Manages Him*

Mr. and Mrs. Cole took us right into their nice home, gave us every assistance possible in our work, and begged us to stay for the week-end, so they could take us to their fishing camp on the Gulf, and give us the time of our lives.

But we had to get home to celebrate my mother's 81st birthday, which has now passed, and she suffered no bad effects. Seems perfectly well and happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole are a wonderfully fine looking couple. "Uncle Hamp" raised Cain because he couldn't get a picture of Mrs. Cole, who he affirms is the most beautiful woman of her age he has ever seen—and I agree with him.

Harold Cole, the little grandson about five years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole, is one of the brightest boys we've seen. But no wonder, such fine blood—and then his mother is a school teacher and now has JUST ONE TO TEACH!

Beside the pretty clean mills and villages—houses unusually attractive and with lots of flowers growing—Mr. Cole has a farm, and the day we were there, Feb. 10th, he was having corn planted! Mrs. Cole has lots of flowers and gave us a generous supply of plants to bring home.

### PREPARE TO LIVE AT HOME

Mr. Clark's editorial in the issue of SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, Feb. 4th, has been commented on favorably in many places. Mr. Cole says it's an exact outline of what he has been doing at Opp and Micolas Mills. Gardens are prepared and plowed for the people, and everyone is interested in having the best. Homes are well supplied with canned vegetables and fruits, and not one word did we hear about hard times. Every home

should have a well tended garden, and it's time to be planning and planting them.

These mills run regularly day and night, and it is a mystery how they can be so clean and run all the time. There is not one single colored person employed in these mills.

### A FINE SCHOOL BUILDING

A really nice school building, with several class rooms and teachers, a large auditorium with especially nice seats, roomy stage and dressing rooms, are situated half way between the two mills, and is the pride of the villages.

Education and golden opportunities await ambitious youth in Southern Alabama. Mr. Cole has a wonderful reputation as a textile leader, and men trained under him can hold their own anywhere.

### CARING FOR THE SICK

Mr. Cole was making arrangements for an operation to be performed on a baby for some kind of ear trouble—the child of one of his operatives. He seemed just as interested in having the right doctor as if the child had been his own, and suggested that it be taken to a specialist in Montgomery. We hope the baby got over it all right.

Mrs. Clark Copland, wife of the office man, was in hospital for an operation for appendicitis, and Mr. and Mrs. Cole were constantly phoning and keeping informed as to her condition.

### OVERSEERS AT OPP COTTON MILL

Mrs. Winnie Wright Childre and Wiley O'Deal, in office; U. G. Creel, inside superintendent; C. B. Buchanan, overseer day weaving, and S. B. Williamson at night. Chester Bryant, cloth room overseer; M. V. Talley, overseer day carding and spinning, and John Cole at night. W. J. Meredith, day master mechanic, and T. H. Baker at night.

Other coming textile men are E. W. Denham, J. P. Hollis, W. S. Perdue, C. W. Parker, M. F. Armstrong, J. A. Hoopes, Willie Anderson, A. B. Weeks, Hughey Tomberlin, J. H. Haynes and C. B. Tomberlin, all of whom are working up, and are readers of SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

### OVERSEERS AT MICOLAS MILL

J. A. Thompson, day carder and spinner, and Mr. Williamson at night; L. J. Beaver, overseer day weaving and R. A. Odom at night; T. I. Barber, overseer cloth room; G. W. Robbins, master mechanic; W. O. Caton, machinist.

Section men and others working up and taking our paper are as follows: E. W. Creel, F. L. Brown, E. O. Holley, W. R. Ganus, E. H. Creel, C. P. Goodwin, Woodrow Tisdale, W. P. Mann and Leo Hargrove.

We hope every one receives the paper and looks promptly, and if any error has been made in any way, be sure to notify us.

## Enterprise, Ala.—Enterprise Cotton Mill

Here's a mill with 114 looms making 121,965 yards per week—osnaburg and flat duck—has not had a bale of seconds in four months and not five yards of seconds on hand. Isn't that a record to be proud of?



J. B. Knight (he used to be at Monroe, N. C.) is superintendent. He has his second wife, a New Orleans girl, and the cutest little four-year-old boy, name John. Uncle Hamp and I had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Knight. Little John has a girl playmate who he calls his wife, and said to me very seriously:

"Aunt Becky, my wife calls my Daddy 'Jim'!" His mother then told us of his little playmate.

There are fine overseers and other help in Enterprise mill, and they all gave "Aunt Becky" a hearty welcome.

D. B. Whaley is overseer carding, with O. L. Whaley, second hand and fixer, and D. B. Whaley, Jr., card grinder.

B. H. Maynard is overseer spinning and spooling; Alex Howell and Pat Batchelor, section men in spinning, and John Baxter, section man in spooling.

Geo. W. C. Chapman is overseer weaving, slashing and the cloth room. Hal Yelverton, second hand in cloth room. C. W. Feagan, master mechanic.

Superintendent and Mrs. Knight had a fine garden of vegetables—as did many others in the village—and there were lots of flowers.

### Ranlo, N. C.

THE PASSING OF C. C. COFFEY, BELOVED MEMBER OF MAYLO METHODIST CHURCH MEN'S BIBLE CLASS—BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE BY J. A. MCFALLS.

The Men's Bible Class of Maylo Methodist Church has a live teacher in J. A. McFalls, superintendent of Ranlo Manufacturing Company, who for ten years has been the inspiration of that church, class and community.

The members of this Bible class are from 25 years of age and up, with an attendance of around 50. The class is active in visiting the sick and in relieving distress.

The class is friendly and courteous to visitors, which sometime run as high as ten. Mr. McFalls discourages the feeling that a man must be "dressed up" in order to receive a welcome. He says that "clothes do not make the man," and every man is equally welcome, and urged to attend this class, if not lined up elsewhere.

On Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1932, one of the most faithful members, C. C. Coffey, a carpenter and an employee of Ranlo Manufacturing Company, passed into the great Beyond. On Sunday, Jan. 17th, Mr. McFalls read the following beautiful tribute to the deceased brother before his Men's Bible Class:

#### IN MEMORIAM

My friends of the Men's Bible Class of Maylo: During the past ten years when on the Lord's day we would assemble here, my heart has been gladdened and the burdens of the day made lighter by the presence of one whose faithfulness to his class was so outstanding that he was recognized as altogether dependable. We all loved C. C. Coffey, but he has gone from us and our hearts are sad. We miss the warmth of his presence.

On Wednesday, the 13th, at high noon, the grim reaper with the terrible weapon of pneumonia, struck the blow that crushed out his life. But when this dread foe made his approach, he came face to face with a man whose implicit faith and confident hope made him unafraid to walk through the valley and shadow of death.

With a calmness that few understood, he yielded to the grip of death's icy fingers as they grappled with the brittle thread of life. Sick of the conflict, and with his mind delirious, he imagined himself back in his workshop, and with hammer, plane and saw, he began to shape and make and build, murmuring a desire to please

the one under whose supervision he had labored for more than ten years.

But the burdens of day were too heavy and Mr. Coffey laid down his imaginary tools, quietly pillowed his head on the bosom of the eternal God and fell asleep.

In the passing of our friend and classmate, we are confronted with the appalling fact that life is but a vapor and the weak limitations of the strength of man.

However, in parting ways with this good man, we do not ask, "If a man dies shall he live again?" but rather we shall observe in the offing the calmness of his soul, his loyalty to purpose, and his devotion to his friends and loved ones. A life so resplendent with spiritual flame shall not molder in the dust nor suffer decay, but live on in the hearts of men, directing them to a more perfect day.

What a consolation to those who so keenly feel his going, to participate in a heritage so incorruptible. Clarence Columbus Coffey is sleeping with his fathers.

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,  
From which none ever wake to keep.  
A calm and undisturbed repose,  
Unbroken by the last of foes.

### Fort Mill, S. C.—Where Some of the Best Folks Live

I've been to Fort Mills—a place I always hate to leave. I'd buy me a home in Fort Mill if I could move the North Carolina line below it, or move the town above it.

No talk of hard times here, and I saw more money than I've seen since my last trip to Cooleemee, N. C.

I gained at least 15 pounds eating country ham in the home of Superintendent C. L. Still, at No. 1. In fact, I ate so much he got uneasy and gave me his subscription for six years to get me to stop. After he paid me I informed him that I'd be around every year anyway to see his overseers, and could be sure to have plenty of ham on hand. That nephew of mine is a good manager; but when he thought he had me stood off for six years, he missed his guess!

Both the mills run full time day and night with the following fine men in charge, so they are bound to get along all right. E. Lee Skipper is general manager both mills.

Mill No. 1—C. L. Still, superintendent; J. B. Templeton, day carder; O. B. Ayers, day spinner; H. L. Thackston, day weaver; R. H. Byers, overseer the cloth room; C. E. Harper, master mechanic.

P. C. Turner, night carder; L. C. Ayers, night spinner; G. O. Oates, night weaver.

Mill No. 2—D. L. Thomas, superintendent; C. L. Becknell, day carder; J. B. Broadnax, day spinner; C. D. Turner, day weaver and overseer cloth room; P. G. Shaw, master mechanic.

L. E. Terry, overseer night carding; Mr. Smith, night spinner; C. M. Miller, night weaver.

Aunt Becky, if you ever get blue and everything seems to be going wrong, crank up your old Ford, step on the gas, head for the State line. When you see Fort Mill, cut off the juice and roll right into the sunshine and happiness that hovers over that place.

W. H. STILL.

Po-Hoyte: "Are you sure this suit won't shrink if it gets wet on me?"

The Merchant: "Mine friendt, effery fire gumpany in Baltimore and New York haff squirted wated on dis suit."

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning or carding. Married; strictly sober. Best references. T. A. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Jute Contract is Protested

Washington.—Representative A. L. Bulwinkle, of Gastonia, protested with the Postoffice Department against the recent action in rescinding a contract for cotton twine awarded the Shuford Mills of Hickory.

The Shuford Mills received an invitation from the Postoffice Department to bid on 1,300,000 pounds of cotton twine, and after submitting the lowest bid, it is charged by Representative Bulwinkle that the Department rejected the bid and later asked bids on jute twine which they claimed they could purchase cheaper than they could cotton twine.

During a discussion on the floor of the pending Treasury and Postoffice Departments appropriation bill, Mr.

Bulwinkle advised Chairman Byrns, of the appropriations committee, of the action of the Postoffice Department in rejecting the low bid submitted by the Shuford Mills and asked the chairman "to tell me what provision, if any, has been made by the committee to provide that the Department shall purchase American goods?"

Chairman Byrns told Mr. Bulwinkle that the Postoffice Appropriation Bill contained a section compelling the Postmaster General, in his discretion, to purchase, or contract for, only American-made or grown articles, if the cost is not unreasonable.

"Under this provision, then," answered Representative Bulwinkle, "the Postoffice Department would use approximately 7,000 bales of cotton in twine for one year, and the gentleman is firmly convinced that he will have nothing like what we had last summer, when they turned down American products for foreign products."

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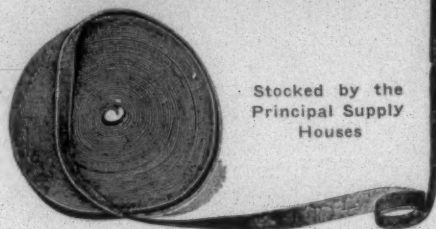


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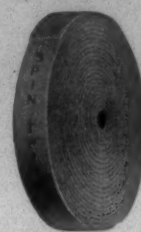
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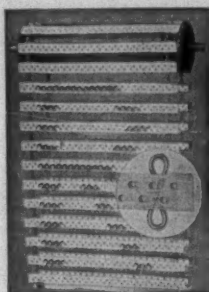
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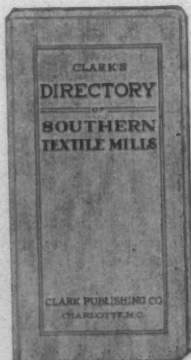
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